PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE
In both country and city ... 2 Cents
For one secular week ... 12 "
For one " month ... 50 "
Single copy, Sunday edition 5 "
No Newsdealer anywhere authorized to charge more than above rates.

The Chicago Tribune.

If you have Houses, Flats, or Apartments to Let ADVERTISE in THE TRIBUNE.
If you want Board, Furnished Rooms, or Flats SEE THE COLUMNS of THE TRIBUNE.
If you have Horses, Harness, or Carriages for Sale ADVERTISE in THE TRIBUNE.
ADVERTISE your Real Estate in THE TRIBUNE.
For a prompt response to all "WANTS" THE TRIBUNE stands without a peer.

VOLUME L. TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

TROUBLE FOR WHEAT.

Charges Against the Postmaster of the House.

SOME ONE WILL HAVE TO GO.

It May Be Mr. Wheat or It May Be His Accusers.

WHAT THE TROUBLE IS ABOUT.

Western Congressmen Give Their Views on the McKinley Bill.

CHANGES IN THE MEASURE SUGGESTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—[Special.]—The discipline of the clerical force in the House Post-Office is badly fractured and an investigation to end with the decapitation of Postmaster J. L. Wheat or the discharge of half a dozen rebellious clerks appears to be imminent. The chief of the mutinous clerks is C. J. McCord, who has written a letter urging an immediate investigation of the charges against the Postmaster. The letter is signed "C. J. McCord and five others."

McCord is a son of the Congressman of that name from Wisconsin, and is employed as stamp clerk in the House Post-Office. The complainants charge, among other things, that Walter R. Wheat, son of the Postmaster, draws two salaries for clerical work and that young Wheat has been guilty of opening at least one sealed and postpaid letter addressed to a member. The publication of these charges today caused quite a sensation at the Capitol, and it was expected that a resolution for an investigation would be introduced by some friend of the aggrieved clerks.

Capt. Wheat explains that the papers thrown away are disposed of in that way by order of members of Congress, and makes a general denial of the other accusations. As to the sealed letter, addressed to Congressman Cowles, which Walter Wheat opened, it is claimed that he had orders from Mr. Cowles to put nothing into his box except letters and home papers, and that he opened the letter because it evidently contained printed matter. Its contents, he says, were an advertisement printed on cardboard. Capt. Wheat was formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the Illinois Senate, but is now a citizen of Wisconsin.

THEY WILL SUPPORT THE BILL.

Views of the Western Congressmen in Regard to the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—[Special.]—Western Republican members of Congress who were interviewed by the Philadelphia *Press* on the McKinley bill and the outlook for tariff legislation this session talked as follows:

Senator Farwell—I don't know the bill, but can imagine that it is a very good thing. You know I am more extreme on this subject of a protective tariff than probably any member of the House. I am strongly in favor of putting a tariff on everything that it is possible to manufacture in this country, and I want the tariff so high that foreign goods cannot come in if we can make goods to answer the same purpose.

George W. Smith—We differ in some details of the bill, but Republicans are united as a whole. The policy and promises of the party in the past will be strictly carried out in this session. I am for the bill as a whole, though there may be some modifications which I should like to see introduced.

Abner Taylor—I want to see the tariff lowered instead of raised on a great many things, and for this reason there are a few details which I expect to see changed. There is no doubt of Republican sincerity in this measure, and, taking the bill as a whole, I am for it.

Philip S. Post—I want to see the revenue reduced and I want the reduction to come off sugar. It is the wildest nonsense for Democrats to say that the Republicans will permit a tariff bill to fail this session.

Robert R. Hitt—The bill is one that there ought to be no question about Western members supporting. I am in favor of free sugar, and that part of the bill will suit my constituents, only I think it is a pity that we should not get something from the Spanish West India Islands and other countries in return for free sugar. We will certainly pass a tariff bill.

Charles A. Hill—In general terms, I favor the McKinley bill because I favor a revision of the tariff on a protective basis. There are some features of the bill that do not suit me, but I am not yet ready to go on record in regard to them. Rather than see the bill defeated I would vote for its entirety, even though not fully satisfied with it. I recognize that any tariff measure must be a compromise and I also recognize the importance of passing a bill speedily. Tariff revision is absolutely essential.

W. H. Gest—It would be strange if the bill were not a good measure after being considered so long by the ablest men in the House. There is nothing in the bill to which I am opposed. It is a well considered measure, and I will support it in its passage.

George E. Adams—My idea of tariff reform is the reduction of the revenue by placing sugar on the free-list. I am satisfied with the bounty on sugar. Hides are on the free-list, where I think they should be. Republicans expect to pass a tariff bill this session.

Jonathan H. Rowell—I favor the bill, but think there should be some changes. The duty on low wines, which are used in the manufacture of vinegar, should remain as it is. The Republicans are in earnest. From a general idea of the bill I can say that I will vote for it.

A. J. Hopkins—There are quite a number of amendments I would suggest to the bill. I think the Republicans are in earnest in their desire to pass a tariff bill.

William E. Mason—I am for the McKinley bill. In giving the country free sugar the Republican party is merely completing the policy which it began some years ago, when tea and coffee were put upon the free list. Of course there are some minor matters which might be changed to advantage. It is vital to the future of the party that a bill should pass this session, and that the tariff should be revised and the business interests of the country insured against vicious attacks for the next ten years. To fail to do this would be fatal to the party.

Senator J. F. Wilson—I approve of the McKinley bill substantially, but would desire some modifications in the details. The changes which I would suggest would be mainly in regard to agricultural productions. The Republicans are in earnest in their purpose to enact a tariff bill at this session. I find that feeling pervading the members of the party in both Houses of Congress.

Senator Allison—We intend in the Finance Committee to take up the bill for consideration soon. For that reason I do not care to express an opinion on it. But the bill will pass and go to the President before we adjourn. There may be some changes in it.

J. P. Dolliver—I approve of the McKinley Tariff bill substantially as it stands. The Republicans are in earnest in their desire to pass the bill.

I. S. Struble—I would like a little reduction from that made in the bill on some of the manufactured goods, but I think in the main our people are satisfied with the measure. I like the sugar schedule, but I am sure a tariff bill will be passed.

Joseph R. Reed—I shall support the bill. Judging Republicans by myself I should say that the party is in earnest.

John H. G. Gear—I heartily indorse it for the reason that it is the first bill which has ever been presented in Congress recognizing the fact that agricultural products are as much and as strongly entitled to protection as are all other interests. The sugar schedule has been framed to meet the positive demand of a large majority of the Republicans of the House and the country. It relieves the people of fifty odd millions of money which practically has been for many years a direct tax on them, and really is an article which has no place in a protective tariff, for the reason that the product of sugar in this country is so small that it does not affect the price in the least. No schedule in the tariff bill gives it more strength than this, from the fact that the people know that under this bill they will get free raw sugar.

J. P. Flick—The Republican party is much in earnest in passing this bill. Any changes from the present law that the McKinley bill calls for are in my opinion judicious. I shall support the bill.

Senator Sawyer—In general terms I may say that I am in favor of the McKinley bill. When I say I favor that bill I mean that I favor a revision of the tariff on the principles of protection. I consider it essential for the Republicans of this Congress to pass such a bill, and I believe that they will.

Senator J. C. Spooner—As to the earnestness of the Republicans with respect to the passage of a tariff bill, I have no doubt about it. It will be done before we adjourn.

O. B. Thomas—I think the McKinley bill is a splendid measure. After diligent investigations the lengthy study the only flaw in it in my opinion is the increased duty on tin. I shall be in favor of an amendment reducing this duty, but if it is impossible to do this I shall support the bill anyway.

Lucien B. Caswell—I favor the McKinley Tariff bill substantially as it stands. I certainly believe that the Republicans are in earnest in their desire to pass the bill substantially as it is.

Robert M. La Follette—The bill is perfect as it stands. I think the bill is one of the best protection bills that ever came from the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. It has been framed with the purpose of reducing the revenue and increasing the protection at the very point where the American market is supplied by importation, there being reasonable certainty of our being able to practically supply that market ourselves. The bill is especially strong on its agricultural side, and will offer to the farmers of this country a market for nearly $75,000,000 worth of produce supplied at present from abroad. I do not think that the bill will be amended in any material respect. It will pass substantially as it came from the committee, and pass very soon.

Nils P. Haugen—I shall vote for the McKinley bill, though I would like to see it changed so as to place a duty on hides, and so as not to raise the present duty on lower grades of clothing wools. Otherwise the bill is perfectly satisfactory to me and my people. The Republicans are certainly in earnest in their intention to pass a bill, and to do it soon.

C. B. Clarke—I am in favor of it and my constituents are in favor of it. The bill is satisfactory to me as it stands and I am confident that it will pass.

L. W. Van Schaack—I have complete confidence in the committee, and I expect to vote for the bill. I am in favor of free sugar, but would rather have the duty retained than a bounty.

Maj. McKinley said this evening that he expected to call up the Tariff bill next Tuesday. He thinks a week will be all that is needed for general debate. Mr. Carlisle and the other Democratic leaders don't seem to care for more time than this on the general subject, preferring to make their fight on the measure paragraph by paragraph. Many of the Democratic members complain bitterly that their leaders don't want to give them a chance to talk except under the five minutes rule, and they make a kick against so little time being allowed for general debate. The decision to take the Tariff bill up the first week in May is due to the trouble the Republican Representatives and Senators have in agreeing on a silver bill. The intention was to dispose of that measure first, but this is no longer practicable. Some amendments to the Tariff bill will be offered by the committee, one being in relation to carpet wools. The Mexican lead ore question will be fought out in the House, the committee not caring to take up that subject again on its own account. The chances are that the provision discriminating against the Mexican ores will be stricken out.

CITY TREASURER ON TRIAL AT SYRACUSE.

Charged with Attempt to Bribe—The City Finances Will Be Investigated.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 28.—[Special.]—The trial of City Treasurer B. W. Roscoe on an indictment for attempted bribery was begun here today. The charge is that Roscoe, when he was a candidate for City Treasurer a year ago, made Ald. Candee an offer of $3,000 for his vote. The Board of Aldermen stood six Republicans and five Democrats. Mr. Candee did not accept the offer, but Mr. Roscoe was chosen to the office, Ald. Seager, a Republican, voting with the Democrats. At the time the Council was presided over by a Democratic Mayor, and it was claimed that there were irregularities in the office of the City Treasurer which demanded the appointment of a Democrat to successfully conceal. It was openly charged that Ald. Seager received several thousand dollars for his vote, and the claim is made that on the trial it will be shown that Mr. Roscoe paid $5,000 to carry his election. The day was occupied in the securing of a jury. It is expected that the trial will develop an investigation of the the city's finances and that an astonishing state of affairs will be shown. The past Democratic administration of city affairs has been rotten to the core, and this case is being vigorously pushed by the Republicans.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT COLORED MAN.

He Was an Associate of Fred Douglass in the Days of the Abolitionists.

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—[Special.]—William Lambert a wealthy colored citizen of this city, early this morning was found hanging to a rafter in a shed back of his house. He had been dead some hours. Mr. Lambert, who was 73 years old, had been failing mentally for some time past. He came to Detroit in 1838 and from small beginnings amassed a fortune estimated at nearly $100,000. He was a leading Mason and Odd Fellow and had great influence with his people. He was intimately associated with great Abolition leaders, and in days of the underground railroad was a valued helper of slaves who sought refuge in Canada. He was admitted to the most secret councils connected with the liberation of slaves, and when John Brown visited Detroit in 1858 to hold a conference on one of his revolutionary schemes Lambert was allowed entrance with Fred Douglass, and it was through the former's loyalty that Brown's plans were adopted.

Was Called a "Crank."

TORONTO, Ont., April 28.—[Special.]—A newspaper published in this city spoke of a local medical man as "something of a crank." The physician sued the editor for libel. The case was heard by Magistrate Baxter and was dismissed. "A public man," the magistrate said, "must put up with ridicule."

NO HOPE FOR PUBLIC-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Father McCanna Says They Will Be "Damned, Damned, Eternally Damned."

JOLIET, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—The most violent attack on the public-school system ever known here was that made last night at St. Mary's Catholic Church by Father McCanna, a missionary priest who has been holding a revival in that church for the last ten days. He arraigned the public schools as the agents of Satan to undermine the church invented by the Freemasons, whom he savagely assailed. He said that the public-school system was immoral, unjust, and unconstitutional, that the result of education in the public schools was paupers, lunatics, and criminals, Communists, Socialists, and Anarchists, and parents might as well send their children to the jails and penitentiaries at once, as education in the public school ended there.

He said it was a tax upon people who did not want to pay, hence communistic. It deprived the parent of his authority over his child and taught infidelity, hence immoral, and unjust, and unconstitutional for the same reasons. He quoted from the census of 1850 of States where public schools flourished, giving an average of one criminal for every thousand population, and of 1880 showing an average of four to every 1,000 population, with about ten times the cost in 1880 per pupil for educating over 1850. He warned parents against sending their children to public schools, saying that if they did they would be lost, and when asked on the judgment-day, "What have you done with the little ones I gave you!" the awful reply would come, "Damned, damned, all eternally damned."

At the same time when Father McCanna was hurling his anathamas at the public-school system Father Bauscheid of St. John's German Catholic Church was launching invectives against the members of the Sängerbund who are members of his church for accepting an invitation to sing at the public banquet given by the Odd-Fellows. He called out their names, which are among the most prominent German Catholics, and said that all would be excommunicated. The Odd-Fellows were mercilessly flayed. The Sängerbund and a large number of the church are greatly put out about it and threaten to withdraw from the church. In St. Mary's Church the parishioners generally severely condemn Father McCanna's bitter attack on the public schools as a most unfortunate affair, false in premises and false in conclusion.

MR. PURDY'S MISLEADING REPORT.

Unfair Statements Regarding the Water Supply and Pumping Works.

There are two statements in Commissioner Purdy's annual report which will at once challenge attention. One is that referring to the quantity of water pumped each day on the average in the old city. Mr. Purdy says it is 110,895,000 gallons, and that there were days when 124,000,000 gallons were pumped. Mr. Purdy estimates from his own idea of the capacity of the pumps or from Mayor Cregier's idea. Careful estimates by better posted men indicate that the quantity pumped does not exceed 75,000,000 gallons per day, and that the pumps when worked to the fullest have not a greater capacity. An average of 75,000,000 would give over ninety gallons of water each day for every man, woman, and child within the old city. It is impossible to believe that quantity was pumped or used. Under the inspiration of Mayor Cregier Mr. Purdy has been drawing the long bow.

Mr. Purdy also says:

During the years 1887 and 1888 publicity was given to the opinion that the engines of our pumping works were not being operated economically, and in order to effect a more economical operation the engine known as the "67 engine" was changed from a double cylinder low pressure engine to a "compound" engine at a considerable expense, but experience proved this to be a mistake. A test was made in August, 1889, by a board of disinterested engineering experts, none of whom were in the employ of the city; this test proved that the change was a detriment rather than a benefit to the efficiency and economy of the engine. And it was then decided to change said engine back to its former condition. This having been done, a second test was made in January, 1890, by the same board of experts and practically under the conditions of the former test, and the result showed an increase of 39 per cent in the efficiency of the engine.

It is implied here that the pumping works rendered better service during the Cregier Administration than during the Roche Administration. Every housekeeper, every person who rents rooms above the second floor of an ordinary building, knows this implication to be false. For days, sometimes for whole weeks, last July and August water could not be obtained from hydrants above the first story in buildings in the outskirts of the old city, and not above the second story in down-town office buildings. There were no such complaints during the last year of the Roche Administration. When the engines had been "compounded" water could be obtained in the fourth floors of office buildings, and such was the abundance of the supply in the outskirts that during the summer of 1888 Commissioner Swift directed his subordinates that there was no occasion to enforce the rules against the use of lawn sprinklers and garden hose during the day. Since the change has been made in the engines—to gratify Mayor Cregier's wind-pumping notions—the rules had to be enforced, and last summer there was loud and indignant complaint of the inadequacy of the water supply in all parts of the city.

PARTISANSHIP IN THE W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Phinney Denies That She Accused Mrs. Foster in That Respect.

CLEVELAND, O., April 28.—Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, President of the National W. C. T. U. (non-partisan), has prepared a statement to contradict one already published, which, she says, "does great injustice to Mrs. Foster and at the same time represents me as in a hostile attitude toward one whom I love and honor and recognize as the strongest and ablest champion of constitutional prohibition the Nation has yet produced." Her disclaimer proceeds: "I said that, while Mrs. Foster has no peer upon the temperance platform, her connection with the last political campaign had hindered this movement because of the general misapprehension in regard to her non-partisanship; that we clearly understand the difference between individual and representative political action and know that when Mrs. Foster went into that political contest she went as a woman believing in the Republican party and its governmental policy, not seeking to carry with her the influence of the women associated with her in temperance work. As a temperance worker Mrs. Foster is truly non-partisan and non-sectarian, but many fail to understand it, and therefore the oft-repeated charge brought against us by those who are unable or unwilling to understand our position."

THE JENNIE GARVIE MURDER.

William E. Johnson, an Alleged Accomplice, Arrested at Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 28.—The Chief of Police today arrested William E. Johnson, a colored employé of the Hotel Portland, on a telegram from the Superintendent of Chicago Police stating that Johnson was wanted there on a charge of complicity in the murder of Mrs. Bingham, alias Jennie Garvie, March 16. Johnson asserts his innocence.

Ex-President Hayes in Bermuda.

BERMUDA, April 28.—Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States of America, who was a passenger on the steamship Trinidad, which reached here the 26th inst. from New York, will be the guest of Gen. Hastings of Sotoy during his stay in Bermuda, Mrs. Hastings being related to him. Mr. Hayes in no way suffered from the voyage.

DEARBORN PARK CHOSEN.

THE COUNCIL VOTED TO LOCATE THE PUBLIC LIBRARY THERE.

Forty-One Aldermen Favored This Site, While Fourteen Opposed It—A Sharp Debate Preceding the Settlement of the Question—How the Different Members Balloted—Martin's Advocacy of the West Side—A Part of Fifty-First Street to Be a Boulevard.

Ald. Cullerton, Ryan, Powers, Hepburn, Weber, Burke, Young, Harris, and Gahan were absent from the Council last evening. It is understood that nearly all of them are at Hot Springs recruiting for the coming Council campaign in reference to franchises.

The principal subject of discussion was Ald. Kent's ordinance for a public library in Dearborn Park. Lyke wanted the subject deferred until after the Corporation Counsel had expressed an opinion. Martin wanted the library located in the "great West Division." O'Neill, Noble, and Dahlman had "legal conscientious" scruples against the ordinance.

Ald. Dixon led in support of the ordinance and made a strong speech for it. He was supported by Kent, Vierling, Madden, and Goldzier. The latter made a rasping speech which grated on some of the scrupulous members, and O'Neill replied in a way that brought forth a sharp retort from McGillen and which Mayor Cregier tried in vain to suppress. The ordinance was finally passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Dixon, Cremer, Summerfield, Vierling, L. B. Dixon, Gorton, Madden, Hickey, O'Brien, Murphy, Cooke, Bunker, Blewitt, Kent, Pond, Mills, Jackson, Keats, Horn, Mahoney, McCann, Long, Eisfeldt, McGillen, Meyer, Goldzier, McCormick, D. R. O'Brien, Dunham, McAbee, Brookman, Sexton, Goodale, Conway, Fonda, Bortree, Kelly, McKnight, Kerr, Kinney, Gorman—41.

Nays—Duer, McEnerny, Schwerin, Martin, Lyke, Roth, Bowler, Dahlman, Mulvihill, Kile, Noble, Hummel, O'Neill, Chasey—14.

THE ORDINANCE.

Sexton voted for the ordinance because he understood its validity would be tested before a building was erected.

Ald. O'Neill intimated that it would be vetoed by the Mayor on technical grounds.

The following is the ordinance as passed:

Sec. 1. That the Board of Directors of the Public Library of the City of Chicago be and they are hereby authorized to take possession of the piece of ground now known as "Dearborn Park," in that part of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, known as the Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago, and bounded on the north by the south line of Randolph street, on the east by the west line of Michigan avenue, on the south by the north line of Washington street, and on the west by the east line of an alley known as Dearborn place, and to erect thereon a public library building, under and in pursuance of the powers and authority conferred upon said Board of Directors by the statute entitled "An act to authorize cities, incorporated towns, and townships to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading-rooms" (approved and in force March 7, 1872), and the various amendments thereto; provided, that the Board of Directors shall construct such building of such dimensions as may be reasonably necessary for the construction of a memorial hall for the use of such organizations of Union soldiers and sailors of the late civil war as have their headquarters in Cook County, such building to be used by them for the purposes of their organization and for the preservation of relics and mementos of the late civil war, and to be rented to said organization for the period of fifty years, and no longer, and at a nominal rental.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

FOR A WEST SIDE LIBRARY.

In the same connection Ald. Martin proposed a resolution providing that a special committee of seven members, two from the North Side, two from the South Side, and three from "the great West Side," be appointed by the Chair to confer with the Public Library Board in the matter of locating and erecting a suitable permanent building for the Public Library on the west side of the Chicago River. Referred.

Ald. Jackson offered a preamble ending with a resolution providing that in whatever theater, hall, or public building any violation of the existing ordinance providing for the safety of patrons is committed a member of the Chicago Fire Department shall be stationed and that the services of such officer shall be paid for by the lessee of said theater. Referred.

City Clerk Amberg officially notified the Council that the West Chicago Rapid Transit company had accepted the ordinance recently passed in its favor and had filed its bond, which had been duly accepted.

Ald. Kerr's ordinance providing that that part of Fifty-first street lying between the east line of East End avenue and the east line of Drexel boulevard be set apart for a public driveway, to be used for pleasure driving only, was passed—46 to 5.

Ordinances for the building of sewers by special assessment on several streets were passed.

Ald. Bowler introduced an ordinance declaring that any toll-gate within the city limits be declared a nuisance, and "any person keeping one shall on conviction therefor be fined not less than $20 or more than $50 for each day or part of a day doing so. Every person collecting or receiving toll shall be fined not less than $5 and not more than $25 for each offense." Referred.

WOLVES WILL HAVE NO CHANCE TO LIVE.

An Organized Scheme in Perry County, Iowa, to Exterminate Them.

BLOOMFIELD, Ia., April 28.—[Special.]—Active preparations are being made for a circle wolf hunt in the region known as "Shunemin," Perry Township, on next Friday, May 2. For more than a year past wolves have been taking sheep from various farmers in this locality, and within the last two weeks the losses have been greater than ever, some sheep-owners losing as high as eight or ten lambs in one night. So far as known the ravages are all being committed by two wolves, these having been sighted by two or three parties at different times. It is proposed to organize the hunt by school districts with a captain for each squad and John M. Lain as chief marshal. Meetings will be held on Thursday night, May 1, to perfect the organization. It is proposed to keep all dogs outside the circle and make no use of them unless it should happen that the wolves attempt to escape by breaking through the line. It is now thought the arrangements will be for the circle to close together on the farm of John Boyd. The result of the hunt is awaited with some anxiety aside from those whose pecuniary interests are involved.

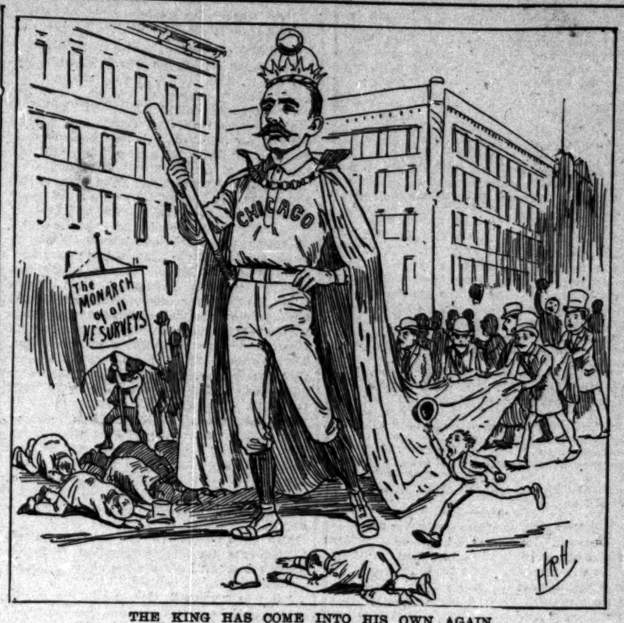
MAYOR PECK AND THE GAMBLERS.

The New Executive of Milwaukee Orders All the Doors Closed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—[Special.]—Chief of Police Janssen tonight issued an order to close all gambling-houses and baseball pool-rooms. The proprietors of the former, which were quietly reopened after Mayor Peck's inauguration, complied with the order, and at midnight the lights were turned out in every gambling-house. Only one pool-room has been running, and Giljohan, the proprietor, says he will make no effort to contest the Chief's order.

The Odd-Fellows' Anniversary.

VIRGINIA, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—The seventy-first anniversary of the organization of American Odd-Fellowship in this country was celebrated at Ashland today, and was participated in by lodges from Beardstown, Chandlerville, and Pleasant Plains. There was a street parade in the afternoon. The address of welcome was by the Hon. Henry Phillips of this city, and the address of the day by J. Otis Humphrey, P. G. M., of Springfield. The day's jollification concluded with a grand ball in the Opera-House this evening.



THE KING HAS COME INTO HIS OWN AGAIN.

PACKING-HOUSES FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Immense Plants to Be Established on the Slope—Millions to Be Invested.

There are at the Grand Pacific three men whose business in Chicago is so important that if their plans are carried out—and it is almost certain they will be—the entire meat business of the Pacific slope will be revolutionized. Yesterday afternoon D. T. Hedges, J. E. Booge, and A. S. Garretson, all of Sioux City, Ia., registered at the Grand Pacific. Shortly after their arrival they held a secret meeting in which P. D. Armour and other Chicago dressed-beef men participated.

It is the purpose of the Iowa men, with some assistance from others, to put up a mammoth packing-house at San Francisco, and others along the coast as far as the Puget Sound country. They have been working on this scheme for nearly a year. All the preparations have been made; the capital, which is up in the millions, has been secured; nothing remains to be done but sign the necessary papers. This will probably be done today. Work on the new packing-houses will be begun next month.

When asked about the enterprise Mr. Hedges said:

"All our deals thus far have been successful. We expect to establish immense packing-houses in San Francisco and begin operations at once. The butchering on the Pacific slope is still carried on in the primitive way, and as San Francisco is to the Western slope what New York City is to the Eastern coast it is easy to see the practicability of our scheme. A few millions of dollars have been secured; we can get more if it should be needed. We have not only decided on the San Francisco plant, but also on smaller establishments in different sections of the West. Perhaps we may do something in the State of Washington."

"Is there any other man interested besides Mr. Armour?"

"I didn't say he was interested himself. I'll say this, though, Mr. Armour does not miss a good opportunity to branch out in his line of business."

"Then if your scheme is a good one he will be one of the syndicate!"

"Exactly."

Messrs. Hedges, Booge, and Garretson are three of the best known men in Iowa. Mr. Garretson is President of Sioux City's largest bank, owns a handsome and profitable hotel, besides any amount of real estate. Mr. Booge is at the head of the Sioux City packing-house as well as other big enterprises. Mr. Hedges owns nearly all the rest of Sioux City.

WINNIE DAVIS TO MARRY EARLY IN JUNE.

Preparations for the Wedding Ceremony Already Well Under Way.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. April 28.—[Special.]—Information has been received here that Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, who is betrothed to Mr. Alfred Wilkinson, a young and prominent attorney of Syracuse, will leave Paris for her home in Mississippi May 10. Since the recent announcement of the engagement of Miss Davis and Mr. Wilkinson the gentleman has received the congratulations of a great many prominent Southern people, and notably from old-time friends of Jefferson Davis. The approaching union seems to be looked on with favor both in the North and South. The engagement, although made more than a year ago, while Miss Davis was on a visit to Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Emery in this city, was known only to the members of each family for a twelvemonth. Miss Davis would not marry during the lifetime of her father, and this is given as the reason why the notable engagement was not publicly announced. The prospects of the marriage met with Mr. Davis' approval, but the devotion of daughter to father interfered with an early wedding. Preparations for the marriage ceremony are already well under way in Syracuse among the relatives and friends of Mr. Wilkinson, and it is said that the day is named for early in June. It will take place at the old Davis homestead in Mississippi. Quite a large number will be present from Syracuse, going, it is said, in a special car provided by a Southern railroad company. Miss Davis' wedding outfit has been prepared by Worth in Paris. Mr. Wilkinson declines to give any publicity to facts concerning the coming nuptials or where the home of his future bride is to be. Mr. Wilkinson now occupies a fine home with his widowed mother in James street, the most aristocratic neighborhood in town. This will doubtless be the home of the future Mrs. Wilkinson.

OHIO GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

A Large Attendance of Comrades and Exciting Discussion Ahead.

CINCINNATI, O., April 28.—[Special.]—The twenty-fourth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio began in this city today. There is a large attendance of comrades from all over the State and all the hotels are crowded tonight. Several receptions are being held and the great parade will take place tomorrow. The encampment will meet on Wednesday, when various topis will come up. The most interest centers about the pension question. Private Dalzell and others favor the service pension plan and are opposed to the dependent pension scheme because of its pauper feature. It is expected there will be an exciting debate on the subject.

A Railroad Comes to Terms.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 28.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company today granted the demands of their employés for an advance, giving the day conductors $2.75 and night conductors $2.90. The day brakemen will be paid $2.50 and night men $2.70, ten hours to constitute a day's work. This is the first break in the railroad lines.

St. Louis Press Club Reception.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—[Special.]—The benefit given this evening to the St. Louis Press club by Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake brought out the largest and most fashionable audience ever seen at the Olympic. After the performance Mr. Barrett, Miss Eastlake, and other members of the troupe were tendered a reception at the club rooms.

GOVERNMENT'S WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

Interesting Features Which Will Be Seen at the National Exposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—[Special.]—Among the proposed features of the Government exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago, not hitherto published, are the following:

The War Department will display uniforms of American soldiers from the colonial period down to the present time, camp and garrison equipage, the National colors, ambulances, army wagons, etc. A realistic feature of the collection will be a post hospital. The Ordnance Bureau will contribute light artillery, guns, pistols, and swords, including an ancient piece of ordnance which is believed to be a relic of the Spanish occupation of Mexico.

The Geological Survey has exceptional facilities for the preparation of an exhibit which will incite the popular interest. Perhaps one of the most interesting of these will be that devoted to instruments and the geological methods of work. Along with this would go a complete series of the atlas sheets so far completed by the survey, supplemented by models of some of the principal regions of special interest to geologists. If time permits a large model of the United States will be constructed to show the topography and geological formation of the country.

One of the most important departments in the proposed exhibit is devoted to the minerals of the United States. Should sufficient money be granted it is proposed to make a collection which will compare favorably with any in the world.

The Bureau of Animal Industry will exhibit the various animal products. Probably an exhibit will also be made showing the work of the Bureau in dealing with animal diseases.

If possible an exhibit of the nature and character of the soils in various States and sections of the country will be made. This is done by sinking glass tubes in the ground to the depth of from four to six feet.

The Patent Office exhibit will be an historical presentation of the growth of invention, from the rude appliances used in the fifteenth century to those in use near the close of the nineteenth century.

EX-STATE TREASURER ARCHER INDICTED.

No Postponement Will Be Allowed—Archer Sufficiently Recovered to Stand Trial.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28.—[Special.]—After much unnecessary delay the criminal prosecution of Ex-State Treasurer Stevenson Archer was begun today by the grand jury of this city indicting him for the embezzlement of $118,000 of the State's funds. Archer, though still at his home in Belair, is sufficiently recovered to stand trial. The indictment is being prepared and will be handed to the grand jury tomorrow for action. There is no doubt about a true bill being found, and there will be no delay or postponement of trial permitted. Attorney-General Whyte will personally conduct the prosecution. The Archer family is one of the most influential in the State and every effort has been put forth to prevent criminal prosecution. Mr. Archer, however, will have to face the music.

FIRE IN AN AUSTIN (MINN.) SCHOOL-HOUSE

The Building Completely Destroyed, Resulting in a Loss of $40,000.

AUSTIN, Minn., April 28.—The fine main school building in this city was destroyed by fire today. The building was of brick, three stories high. Fire caught in the roof and could not be reached promptly. For safety the walls were afterwards blown down with dynamite. Loss, $40,000, on which there is $20,000 insurance.

TRUCKEE, Cal., April 28.—A portion of the town of Sierraville burned last night. The total loss is about $22,000; insurance, $3,300.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 28.—The village of Cobalt, twelve miles east of here, is threatened with destruction by fire. At last accounts the fire was still unextinguished. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Commissioner Raum of the Pension Bureau, and Mrs. Raum, have gone to Peoria, Ill., on a short visit to their son.

The Burlington flyer arrived in Denver from Chicago last evening, making the distance in twenty-nine and a half hours, the quickest time ever made.

August Koenig, a farm hand living on a ranch near Firbaugh, Cal., shot and killed another hand named Henry Bergen yesterday and fled. He was pursued by a posse and shot down.

In the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg Judge Atcheson yesterday refused to grant the petition of the income bondholders asking for the sale of the Allegheny Valley railroad.

News from Europe states that the capital for the new Bank of Fomento, to be established in the City of Mexico, is practically secured. This institution has $35,000,000 nominal capital, one-fifth paid in.

Merrick, Price & Co., the proprietors of a bucket-shop at Philadelphia, yesterday announced their suspension. The firm "laid down" on their customers, but announces that it will pay 100 cents on the dollar. This is the second bucket-shop which has gone under here since the recent bull movement in stocks began.

Spotted fever has again broken out at Pleasant Hill, near Fountain Head, Tenn. Richard Kirkham and his 18-months-old child were the first victims reported, both having died during the last week. In all there have been eleven cases and ten of the number have been fatal. It seems to baffle the skill of the best physicians.

James Berry Johnson was killed, and F. L. Mitchell and James Ritchie were wounded at Hemphill Creek, La., Saturday. Claude Stewart and Thomas Gentry were arrested for the homicide. Stewart was recently married, and the young men concluded they would charivari him and his bride, when they were fired upon by Stewart.

The property of the Bryn Mawr Land and Improvement company of Minneapolis, Minn., was sold yesterday by the Sheriff under a foreclosure of a $262,000 mortgage held by State Senator John C. Oswald. It was bid in for Mr. Oswald's interest at $200,630. The property, a handsome residence suburb, has been very extensively improved by the Bryn Mawr company, and is worth about $500,000. Oswald paid $2,50 for it twenty years ago.

PRACTICALLY OVER.

The Carpenters and "New" Bosses Agree to Arbitrate.

MATTERS AT STOCK-YARDS.

The Pittsburg Switchmen Dissatisfied with Concessions.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION ENJOINED.

Prospects of a General Strike May 1 Decreasing Daily.

THE MILITIA NOTIFIED TO BE READY.

The carpenters' strike is practically at an end. Next Thursday the arbitration board will meet and settle the details.

The Carpenters' Council and the new Boss Carpenters' and Builders' Association have come close enough together to declare their determination to have the matter definitely settled by arbitration. The committee of disinterested citizens brought them together, smoothed over the differences, and brought about a friendly feeling.

A conference was had yesterday evening at the rooms of the Iroquois Club between the three committees—those of the citizens, the journeymen, and the new "Bosses'" Association. It lasted some time and the discussion covered pretty much every point at issue. Previous conferences had given all parties a pretty clear idea of what each side demanded and was willing to concede, and the talk yesterday enlightened them still further.

It was found that there remained but few points of difference between the journeymen and the "new bosses," as they are called in distinction from the old Carpenters' and Builders' Association. The point of employing union and non-union men together will require adjustment by the board of arbitration unless the journeymen decide to withdraw it altogether, as seems quite likely. A compromise on wages at 35 cents is probable. The eight-hour day and the appointment of a standing joint Arbitration Committee and annual contracts between the two organizations as to wages and hours are conceded by the "bosses." The details of the apprentice system remain to be settled by a Board of Arbitration.

AN ARBITRATION BOARD.

Such a board will be at once constituted. The present arbitration committees of the "new bosses" and the journeymen will probably form the board. The former have full power to act for their association; the latter have to report to a meeting of the Carpenters' Council this afternoon for further instructions, but it is not likely that any change will be made. The two committees jointly will elect a disinterested man to whom shall be referred all matters on which they cannot agree and whose decision shall be final.

There being but few points of difference between the two bodies a settlement may be looked for next Thursday and 5,000 men will go to work next Monday at the latest. They will work only for members of the new Boss Carpenters' and Builders' Association.

The Carpenters' Council yesterday issued a statement in reply to the one given out Saturday by the Carpenters' and Builders' Association. They declare most of the statements to be falsehoods and say they are willing that the question of employing union and non-union men together shall not be considered at all and that every other question be submitted to arbitration.

Ten citizens yesterday made up a purse of $1,000 and gave it to the striking carpenters.

The committee of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association, which is charged with presenting to Mayor Cregier a resolution calling for police protection, called at the Mayor's office, but did not find the Mayor in. An engagement was made for 10 o'clock this morning.

THE SITUATION AT THE STOCK-YARDS.

Little Likelihood That the Strike There Will Be Extensive.

The threatened strike of Stock-Yards employés will probably not be of such extent as its promoters expect. Although the meeting at Columbia Hall Sunday decided to strike Friday unless their demands for eight hours and an advance in wages were granted by that time, it is not thought by those who are in contact with the men that the strike will amount to much. The men who are talking about striking are mostly unskilled laborers whose places can easily be filled. The skilled labor is done by the butchers, and they have not, up to the present time, taken part in the movement. A strike by them would tie up the yards, but there is no such prospect at present. The coopers are worked up to a certain extent, but have weakened somewhat in their determination to insist on the demand for eight hours and an advance in wages. As long as the butchers and coopers remain at work a strike has but little chance of success.

There is no longer that harmony which used to prevail among the employés at the Stock-Yards. Some years ago a vast majority of the men were Irish and agreed well together. Since the strike in 1886 other nationalities—Scandin

terday afternoon, and as a result barracks to accommodate 100 men will be fitted up at the Lake police station, and occupied Thursday. Chief Marsh and Inspector Hunt say that as soon as a strike is declared the Police Department will take charge of the district, and since the premises are private will clear them of everybody who has no business or right there. Ample protection will be afforded any men who wish to work. Today the Armour company will swear in about fifty special officers, and it is expected that the other houses will take the same precaution.

DISSATISFIED WITH THE ADVANCE.

Switchmen Displeased with the Concessions Made by the Pittsburg Lines.

The Grand Lodge of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association in session in this city yesterday considered the grievances of the railroad men at Pittsburg. It was reported that the roads had granted an advance in wages, but that it was not satisfactory to the men. An advance of 40 per cent was given the conductors, and from that down to 17 per cent to the switchmen.

The Grand Lodge was of opinion that the greater part of the work was done not by the conductors but by the brakemen, firemen, and switchmen, and that the favors should be more justly distributed. The conclusion was that a smaller advance for the conductors would be satisfactory if the railroads would grant a greater one to the other branches of the service.

In order to settle the matter a call was issued for the Supreme Council of the Federation of Railroad Employés to meet at Pittsburg this afternoon. Unless the matter is adjusted all the railroads running through Pittsburg, especially the Pennsylvania system, may be tied up by a strike of 11,000 men, which would include the Chicago end. Local officers of the railroad men's organizations are hopeful, however, that a settlement will be reached without resorting to a strike.

THE CIGARMAKERS' UNION ENJOINED.

Eugene Vallens & Co. Complain of Its Interference—The Firm's Position.

Judge Collins granted an injunction yesterday in the cigarmakers' strike, restraining the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 14, and its officers and twenty-six strikers at Vallens' cigar-factory from continuing to interfere. It was sued out by Eugene Vallens & Co., who employ 200 workmen at No. 75 North Clinton street and claim to do a business of $250,000 per year. Of the 200 men and girls in their employ thirty-five are bunchmakers—preparers of the insides over which are placed the wrapper. Vallens & Co. say they paid their bunchmakers $9 per thousand for inferior and $8 to $8.50 for superior goods. April 8 they demanded $2.50 for the lower and $4 and $4.50 for the higher quality. The owners refused to pay 50 cents additional for the inferior, but said they would think about the other demand, whereupon the bunchmakers struck.

The next day they induced the other 165 workmen to leave and ever since then they have been kept out, it is alleged, by the union and its officers, James Scallerup and Charles Hauck. Picket, and guards have been kept on the sidewalk in front of the factory, and strikers who were willing to return to work and outside men whom the cigar manufacturers could employ at the old wages were prevented from taking jobs by threats and intimidation. The shop of Vallens & Co. is non-union. It represented that if the strikers were permitted to continue their tactics they would irreparably injure the firm's business and that they were incapable of responding to damages. It was also said that the Cigarmakers' Union, under whose jurisdiction the cigarmakers are acting, was unjust in its demands, inasmuch as it established a fixed rate of wages for everybody alike, whether skilled or deficient.

Judge Horton refused to grant the injunction, but Judge Collins issued it without hesitancy. Judge Horton said the bill was insufficient as it was at first drawn. Three of the strikers enjoined are girls.

A STORY WITHOUT FACTS.

Sensational Statements About the United States Express Company.

The sensational report of a meeting of employés of the United States Express company published in a morning paper yesterday was read with considerable surprise by the officers of the company. Mr. Crosby, Vice-President and General Manager, declared emphatically that the whole article was a "fake."

"The reporter," he said, "probably gathered his information by interviewing a driver here and a driver there, drawing on his own imagination for the vivid coloring."

Here Mr. Crosby glanced at the alleged report of the proceedings of the employés' meeting. When he reached the paragraph which stated that he had said "the company had been carrying on business on a margin of 8 per cent, etc.," he reached for his pen, dipped it in ink, and wrote upon the paper opposite the paragraph the single word, "Lie." A few lines further down was the statement that Manager Crosby had said "the only possible way to pay the employés the old salaries was to sell a large amount of valuable real estate, and to do that would be suicidal." Here Mr. Crosby again wrote "Lie."

Proceeding, he came upon the statement, alleged to have been made by an employé, "that the capital stock is $10,000,000, and all of us know that not more than $5,000,000 was actually paid up." Here he wrote:

"Lie. The capital stock is $10,000,000," and he added:

"The fact of the matter is, there is a political motive for that assault on the company. It is aimed at Mr. Thomas Piatt, its President. There never was a sounder concern than the United States Express company. We have no debts. Our books are squared every month and we have no floating indebtedness."

"Have you received any report of the action taken by the employés at yesterday's meeting?"

"No. It is not necessary. My letter explained clearly to the men the necessity of the reduction in salaries and no answer was needed. They are all at work, and the unofficial report of their meeting is that they have agreed to accept the reduction. I think it was a sensible action on their part, for they know the company always deals fairly with its employés. When we find a faithful man who does not object to working half an hour overtime occasionally, we add $5 to his monthly pay without waiting for him to ask for it."

NEW YORK, April 28.—[Special.]—President Thomas C. Piatt, when his attention was called to the wild story telegraphed from Chicago concerning the United States Express company, said: "It is baseless and perfectly absurd. It emanates from a rival company which has lately used every effort to destroy the credit of ours. It is true that we have found it necessary to reduce the salaries of our employés, but that the company is crippled financially is untrue. The company has not a dollar of floating debt. Its assets, in reliable real estate and other property, are $2,500,000 over and above all its liabilities. It is a notorious fact that we have been obliged to reduce our running expenses on account of the increased demands of the railroad companies, whose contracts with us had expired, but the same is true of every other express company. While we have been doing business on a small margin of profit our operations have been on a large scale, and the condition of the company is perfectly satisfactory to its officers and stockholders."

GOMPERS' ADVICE TO THE WORKMEN.

He Advocates Firmness, Peace, and Persistency in the Demand for Eight Hours.

NEW YORK, April 28.—[Special.]—Chicago's striking carpenters were indorsed this afternoon at a secret meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, consisting of Samuel Gompers, V. J. McGuire, Henry Emerich, William Martin, and Christopher Evans, and it was decided to use all the power of the organization in favor of their Western brethren. The meeting was in the interest of the eight-hour movement, and was held at No. 21 Clinton place. President Gompers, who had just returned from the West, said that he was well satisfied with the outlook for the eight-hour movement. Wherever he visited the working people were enthusiastic and seemed determined to win. He expressed his views at length to the other members of the committee, and it was decided to issue an address to the workers of America. The address closes as follows:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, having selected the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to make the demand for the enforcement of the eight-hour workday, I ask you to refrain from any sympathetic strikes; rather remain at your work and aid the carpenters and joiners to win the contest. To the carpenters and joiners my advice is to demand and insist upon the enforcement of the eight-hour workday. It is not a matter of theory, it is a positive fact that the question of wages and conditions will regulate themselves, and to your benefit, as soon as the eight-hour workday has been in operation. For that reason, if you cannot secure the eight-hour workday with other conditions, then allow them to remain open for future adjustment.

"In the demonstrations to be held May 1 turn out in vast numbers and by your presence manifest your unalterable determination to have the eight-hour workday enforced, though by one trade at a time, yet for all as the ultimate result. Allow no one to provoke you to a breach of the peace. Maintain order; refrain from all violence; engage in no riots; let the watchword be the enforcement of the eight-hour workday, firm, peaceable, and positive. With stout hearts and clear heads let us concentrate all efforts for victory upon the carpenters and joiners."

The Militia May Be Called Out.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—It is understood tonight that instructions have gone from headquarters here to the First and Second Regiments of Chicago to quietly prepare for active service May 1. Gov. Fifer said he did not know of any such orders being issued, but admitted that the possibility of such a necessity arising had been discussed by him with the Adjutant-General.

The latter is out of the city. Gov. Fifer said he did not know what orders Gen. Vance might have issued, and further that the Adjutant-General, before his departure from the city this morning, had given him to understand he might visit Chicago before he returned to Springfield. The Governor, however, thought such a visit, if made, would have no significance in connection with the report that the militia would be called out.

Detroit Carpenters May Strike.

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—A general strike of the carpenters and joiners of Detroit will probably occur next Thursday. A committee from the Carpenters' Union met with representatives of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association and informed the latter that the unions were unanimous in the demands for an eight-hour day at 30 cents an hour and recognition of the union. A proposition by the association conceding eight hours a day's work, commencing July 1, 1890, paying the same rate per hour as at present, providing that competitors outside the association do the same, was promptly rejected. It is not now thought a strike can be averted.

Duluth Carpenters Restive.

DULUTH, Minn., April 28.—[Special.]—The carpenters here are getting ready to join in the eight-hour movement. They have demanded of contractors 35 cents an hour and a day's work of eight hours. Fifty contractors held a lengthy meeting tonight in which the situation was thoroughly canvassed, and as a result passed a resolution refusing the demands.

Indiana Miners Likely to Agree.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 28.—[Special.]—At the conference today between the operators and miners of Indiana a committee of five from each side was appointed to agree on a compromise schedule. The committee will report to the full meeting tomorrow. There is hope that an agreement will be reached.

Labor Notes.

At a meeting of carvers at Grand Rapids, Mich., yesterday it was decided to go out on strike May 1 unless the demand for nine hours is granted.

The committee of the Trades Assembly having charge of the preparations for the eight-hour parade May 1 announces that Mayor Cregier will preside at the meeting on the Lake-Front which will follow the parade.

A meeting of the packing-house employés at Kansas City, Mo., was held last night. Resolutions were adopted favoring an eight-hour day and indorsing the threatened strike in Chicago May 1 by the packing-house men.

Two or three carpenters at work transforming an old church on Washington boulevard near Ogden avenue, into a hall for the Patriotic Sons of America were saved from the interference of strikers yesterday afternoon by Lieut. Beaubien.

George Johanson, a striker, was locked up at the West North Avenue Station yesterday for interfering with workmen on a building at the corner of Robey street and Armitage avenue. He is charged with disorderly conduct and intimidation of workmen.

The factory of Lyon & Healy, in course of erection at the corner of Bryant place and Ogden avenue, was visited yesterday forenoon by some strikers to induce five non-union carpenters at work there to quit. The arrival of a policeman frightened them away.

Simon Grassl and John A. Nelson, carpenters, were arrested in Hyde Park yesterday for trespass. Arthur W. Cole, an architect, has four carpenters at work on No. 2008 Prairie street, and in order to protect them he had put up signs warning persons not to enter the building. Nelson and Grassl entered, while several of the strikers stood on the sidewalk. The working carpenters were asked to quit, and Mr. Cole sent for the police, who arrested the intruders.

IN THE LOUISIANA FLOOD DISTRICTS.

Old Breaks in Levees Repaired and New Ones Reported at Various Places.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 28.—[Special.]—There was a material fall in the river in front of the city today, caused of course by the immense volume of water passing through the Nita crevasse into Lake Pontchartrain over the tracks of the Illinois Central road.

The best news of the day is the closure of the crevasse at Martinez. The closure of Lobdell levee will next receive attention.

The lower Nita levee caved forty-five feet last night, and the caisson is now lying across the railroad track. It seems useless to attempt to save the rest of the levee, as the expense would be greater than the cost of building a new one.

The river and backwater are stationary.

The situation at Bayou Sara is improved. Only some damage to house furniture and considerable inconvenience is the consequence of the breaks there. The town is completely hemmed in by levees on the north and east, by the roadbed of the Mississippi Valley route on the west, and by the levee along the bayou proper on the south.

The back levee of the Sinclair Place, just above Brusle Landing, gave way last night and the plantation is flooded. A break occurred in the levee on Mrs. Packard's plantation, one-fourth of a mile below Lesuit's Bend in Plaquemine at 3 o'clock this morning and is twelve feet wide by three feet deep. The plantation's hands are at work on it and hope soon to have it closed.

DALLAS, Texas, April 28.—Large forces of men are hard at work repairing the washouts on the Texas and Pacific, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Texas Trunk and Oak Cliff elevated railways. The water last night ran through the windows of the first floor of the Dallas elevator and damaged a large amount of wheat as well as the machinery and belting. The St. Louis Pressed Brick Company are heavy losers, as well as Allensworth & Russey, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches. Yesterday as the mail was being transferred from one train to the other on the Texas and Pacific, a pouch of registered mail slipped off the hand car and sunk in the swift current before it could be recovered. The damage done by the flood in Dallas will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—Secretary Proctor has received several replies to his telegrams asking for information in regard to the extent of suffering in the overflowed districts of the South. The Governor of Louisiana said that ten days' rations for 25,000 people should be sent to New Orleans for distribution throughout the State. The Governor of Mississippi said there are probably 20,000 persons in that State needing assistance, and the Governor of Arkansas said that 500 people in Phillips County and a considerable number in Desha County are in great need of relief.

Capt. Weston has been instructed to use his own discretion in regard to the issue of green shoulders and corn-meal instead of bacon and flour, and to do at once what he can for the relief of all who need it. He has been given ample powers in the matter of transportation and the employment of assistants.

PARIS, Tex., April 28.—Reports from Red River are to the effect that it is higher than it has been for forty years. All the low lands are inundated, several houses reported to have been swept away, and the occupants of others had to move out in boats.

GROSSE TETE, La., April 28.—The little town of Grosse Tete presents a pitiful sight from a distance. It looks like a tug would in the Atlantic Ocean. The protection levees in front and opposite the Texas Pacific Depot gave way this morning, letting the waters directly in upon the already inundated and helpless town, which had been under for several days from back water coming from the Broquets crevasse, two miles below.

DISCUSSED BY JAY GOULD.

WHAT THE WIZARD THINKS ABOUT MEXICO AND THE SOUTHWEST.

How President Diaz Made Things Pleasant for Him—He Thinks the Mexican Central Is a Good Property, but He Doesn't Want It—Missouri Pacific Extensions in the South—The Western Rate Situation, and How It Can Be Improved—New Depot at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—[Special.]—Mr. Jay Gould, with his accustomed activity, disposed of a vast amount of business today. At the general office of the Missouri Pacific, in the Equitable Building, Sixth and Locust streets, he received the heads of departments. In the evening, speaking of his recent tour of the Southwest, Mr. Gould said:

"We have been away from New York sixty days, and I certainly feel much benefited by the change and relaxation. We were received most cordially everywhere. Although we spent considerable time in Texas we did not visit as many places as I could wish. In Mexico our reception was equally warm. President Diaz made every provision for our comfort and placed a handsome house and retinue of servants at our disposal during our stay in the City of Mexico. We tarried in Texas on our return. That is a great State. I am heartily in sympathy with the movement to secure deep water at Galveston, though I was unable to visit that city. The growth of some cities in Texas is amazing. San Antonio in 1880 had a population not exceeding 6,000, while today she has fully 60,000. The growth of Fort Worth has been equally as rapid. A striking proof of the prosperity of Texas is the public school fund of one hundred millions."

"How did you find the Texas Pacific property?"

"In good shape. In Dallas I made arrangements for better terminal facilities. That is about all I did in a business way down there."

"It was rumored, Mr. Gould, that you were about to absorb the Mexican Central!"

"There was no foundation for such a rumor. The Mexican Central is a good road, well managed, and substantially equipped. It is an excellent property, but I am not extending in that direction. I have a pretty snug property to look after as it is, and it takes all my attention."

EXTENSIONS IN THE SOUTH.

"You are extending your system in the South somewhat?"

"Yes. We are building south into Louisiana from Dermot, Ark., to open up the yellow pine section. That country needs development and we need the lumber. I have not been concerned in any recent deals, and have not read the newspapers very closely of late. I told them in New York not to wire me except in case of sickness so that I am not posted on recent rumors."

"There is anxiety in Wall street as to whether you will return to New York as a bull or a bear, and your attitude on the Western rate situation is being closely watched."

"A holder of large properties is not naturally a bear unless, as in the case of disturbed rates, severe measures are taken to bring about permanent peace. I notice that stocks in which I am interested, generally speaking, however—Manhattan, Western Union, and Missouri Pacific—are quoted higher than when I left New York two months ago."

"What is your position on the Western rate situation?"

"The Missouri Pacific in January, 1889, entered in good faith into the President's agreement for the maintenance of rates, expecting that others would do the same. They did not observe that agreement, and we should probably have suffered in silence if they had not secretly cut the passenger rates between St. Louis and Kansas City, which of course was our bread and butter. Holding large properties, I am naturally concerned in maintaining rates on a paying basis, and I am ready, and always have been ready, to join an organization which will provide stability of rates, a fair remuneration for the service performed and an equalizing arrangement to adjust shortages on the trunk-line traffic system. The Missouri Pacific has not changed its attitude. It takes the same ground that it did at the outset. When the Inter-State Commerce association was formed in New York the agreement was sound and everything promised well, but they afterwards took it to Chicago and cut out the vital clause relating to finality in arbitration, and that reduces the agreement to a mere rope of sand."

"Are any further steps being taken to reorganize the association?"

EFFORTS TO REORGANIZE.

"I understand that the Chairman of the Committee on Reorganization is making another effort. We shall probably be represented at the meeting. As for the Western States Passenger Association movement Mr. Townsend can answer that better than I. There are so many auxiliary associations that it is difficult to keep track of them all."

"How about the new union depot here?"

"That matter is in the hands of the Terminal Board, of which I am not a member, but the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain are represented, having each a proprietary interest. In my judgment the new depot should be between the Twelfth and Fourteenth street bridges. I favor a through depot, with the tracks arranged east and west. It would be more convenient than a pocket depot, with the tracks terminating at the entrance north."

"How about the Frisco?"

"The annual meeting takes place next month."

"Can it continue its guarantee of Atlantic and Pacific bonds and earn its own interest?"

"The 'Frisco is a neighboring property and one in which I have considerable interest. I have always considered the Atlantic and Pacific obligation a dead weight on the 'Frisco. The Atchison gets whatever business the Atlantic and Pacific has to give, and from a stockholder's point of view I should say that the 'Frisco would do well to get rid of such a dead weight if possible."

Mr. Gould and party will leave for Chicago tomorrow, whence they will go to Detroit, and from there home.

They Think He Will Settle in Texas.

NEW YORK, April 28.—[Special.]—Jay Gould is expected home in a couple of days. The Texas papers, which have been lauding him up to the skies, represent the Lone Star State as inconsolable at his departure. Each town that he visited got the impression somehow that he intends to return to it to live, bringing his wealth with him, thus giving the town authorities an opportunity to tax him to such a new extent that the place may build sewers, jails, lunatic asylums, and other public works, practically at his expense.

THE CITY OFFICIALS IN A QUANDARY.

They Don't Know How They Shall Dispose of Dead Animals.

Health Commissioner Wickersham is in a dilemma. Saturday bids for the removal of dead animals were opened. There were only two. One was from the Union Rendering company for $21,000, accompanied by a certified check for $200, and the other from Martin Brue for $25,000, with $200 in cash. No one seems to know who Martin Brue is. It is suspected that both bids are from the Union Rendering company. At present the contract cannot be awarded, as the Council only appropriated $15,000 for the work. Last year for work in the twenty-four wards the Union Rendering company got $12,000. The Commissioner is of opinion that $15,000 is ample remuneration. The present contract expires May 1 and unless something is done matters will be in a bad way.

The electric lights in the Northwestern portion of the city will be lighted May 26. The power-house at Rice and Lincoln streets is nearly ready. There will be 104 lights in the district. The North Side lights were started Washington's Birthday, the West Side St. Patrick's Day, and now the Germans are to be honored, as Whit Monday is a great festival with them.

The School Census Committee will probably send out canvassers Monday to take the school census for the year.

Commissioner Purdy yesterday afternoon visited the Central Pumping Station at Harrison and Desplaines streets. Both engines were found to be in good order, with a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons a day. In about a month they will be in operation.

Southern Pacific Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28.—The Southern Pacific annual report issued today shows gross earnings were $46,342,207 and operating expenses $30,304,365. There was a deficit of $296,472 this year, against a surplus of $1,379,433 last year.

FATAL FIRE IN A MILWAUKEE RESIDENCE.

A Little Girl Burned to Death—Other Members of the Family Badly Scorched.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. Robert Virtel, who, with her three little daughters, occupied the second floor of a two-story frame building at the corner of Fifth and State streets, awoke about 3:30 o'clock this morning to find the house enveloped in flames. Her screams for help awakened the neighbors, some of whom reached the sidewalk just in time to see Mrs. Virtel, with her younger child, a girl of 3 years, in her arms, jump from the second story window. For a few moments the two lay prostrate on the sidewalk, until picked up by neighbors and carried to a drug store near by. A man who occupied a room in the house, and who was awakened by Mrs. Virtel's cries for help, rushed into her apartments and carried out the second oldest child, who was horribly burned. When Foreman Linehan of Engine Company No. 4, the first to reach the fire, learned that another child was in the house he quickly mounted a ladder, made his way through the flames, and found an 8-year-old girl lying on the floor. In passing through the flames Linehan was badly scorched himself, but he succeeded in bringing the child out alive. The family was removed to the Emergency Hospital, where Elizabeth, the second oldest daughter, died a few hours later. Mrs. Virtel in jumping from the window fractured her leg, but will recover, as will also the other children. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective chimney flue.

John Schroeder, who was convicted nineteen years ago in this city of the murder of Louis Ulerich and sentenced to a life imprisonment, has made application to Gov. Hoard for a pardon. He still maintains his innocence and claims that a woman with whom Ulerich lived had poisoned him. Through his attorneys, Schroeder has secured an affidavit signed by three of the jurymen, all that are alive now, that tried his case in which they say the verdict was severe.

Dr. and Mrs. Hatchard were arraigned this afternoon, the former charged with having caused the death of Minnie Beardsley and the latter as an accessory to the crime. Attorney Faber, for Mrs. Hatchard, raised the point that the court had no jurisdiction over his client, claiming she could not be held for her husband's acts, but he was overruled. The examination was continued until Wednesday and bail was fixed at $1,000 each.

The Carpenters' Council has issued a general call for all carpenters of the city to attend a mass-meeting Wednesday evening at Freie Gemeinde Hall on Fourth street. W. H. Kliver, the general organizer for this district, will be present and address the meeting. All the carpenter unions have responded and will march to the hall.

Tessie Gagen, the young woman from Janesville who abandoned her babe on the steps of the Foundling Home Saturday afternoon, was bound over for trial in the sum of $200, but was afterwards released on her own recognizance.

General Manager Ainslie of the Wisconsin Central railway, who has been in Bermuda for several months, reached New York last night. He is much improved in health and will be home in a few days.

Capt. Pabst will expend $80,000 in remodeling the opera-house into a German theater. It will be reopened Sept. 1.

Henry C. Grey, a well-known resident of the South Side, died at his home, No. 904 Winchester street, at the age of 58 years.

The Milwaukee Musical Society tonight celebrated its fortieth anniversary by producing the opera "Orpheus" at the New Academy. The theater was crowded, and the affair was a grand success.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO OLD SOLDIERS.

Accusations Made Against the Officials of the Leavenworth (Kas.) Home.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—Local Grand Army posts here are somewhat excited over reports which have been received about the mismanagement of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kas. The reports relate chiefly to the treatment of the soldiers in the home, and a committee of three prominent Grand Army men has been appointed to investigate the matter. It is also alleged that the old veterans are compelled to work in a private brick yard adjacent to the home for 40 cents a day; that the "sweat-box" and "bucking" and "gagging" are used as modes of punishment; that the mail of inmates is subjected to scrutiny, and that instances are on record where money mailed to soldiers has failed to reach them.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., April 28.—[Special.]—The sensational charges published concerning the management of the Soldiers' Home were the cause of much comment here today, but to those who are in a position to know they were but the culmination of a long series of attacks that have been kept up for nearly a year upon the present Administration and have continued so long that they are looked upon more in the light of a persecution than anything else. The charges were presented to Gov. Smith for his perusal, and after reading them he unqualifiedly denied the truth of any part of them.

In answer to a question he said: "It is true that the men are paid 40 cents per day in the brickyard, but it is entirely optional with them whether they work there or anywhere else about the home. To show that the men prefer to work in the brickyard I will say that we have applications on file from between fifty and sixty men who desire to go to work there when a vacancy occurs. Nothing like a sweat-box exists, and the longest time that any man has ever been confined in the guard-house is five days. Men who get drunk and disobey the rules are compelled to do chores about the home for five to fifteen days. So far as their mail being tampered with the only case that has received judicial notice was brought before a United States Commissioner and after the testimony had all been heard the United States District Attorney asked that the case be dismissed as there was nothing in it."

Gov. Smith has sent telegrams to Col. W. R. Hodges at St. Louis and to Capt. Ira F. Collins, Commander of the Kansas Division of the Grand Army, asking for an immediate investigation.

The truth of the whole matter is these charges are made by men who by reason of disabilities and old age are not responsible for their own acts.

The committee appointed by the G. A. R. Posts of St. Louis has not made its appearance.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Hon. John E. Smith, Associate Judge of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28.—[Special.]—The Hon. John E. Smith, one of the oldest and most distinguished Republicans in Maryland and Associate Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, died at his home in Westminster today. Judge Smith graduated from Gettysburg College in 1849. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature, and the next year was sent to the Senate, serving two terms. In 1864 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and the same year was elected Judge of the circuit composed of Carroll and Howard Counties. He went out when the Democrats resumed control in 1869 and commenced the practice of law. In 1870 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Western District but was defeated. In 1874 he was the Republican legislative candidate for Governor when the Hon. James B. Groome was chosen to succeed Gov. Whyte, and his party wanted to nominate him in 1879, but he declined.

Mrs. Mary Roby Hamilton.

NORWALD, O., April 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Roby Hamilton, wife of Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, U. S. A., and daughter of the Hon. Henry M. Roby, died yesterday of pneumonia at the home of her father at Monroeville. She was niece and heiress of the Hon. Thomas M. Palmer, ex-Senator of Michigan and Minister to Spain. Capt. Hamilton and his wife had just returned from Madrid, where he was attached to the American legation.

Mrs. Susan Crane Vogt.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. Susan Crane Vogt, business manager of the *Woman's Journal* and prominent in the woman suffrage movement, died suddenly here today. She formerly lived in Kansas, and was active in the fight prior to the adoption of a State Constitution by that Commonwealth. She edited the *Western Spy* at Sumner, Kas., and was the founder of that town.

Charged with Robbing the Mails.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—W. W. Allen, Superintendent of the Mails in the Buffalo postoffice, was arrested today charged with robbing the mails. It is supposed that he has been concerned with the robberies that have made the Buffalo office notorious throughout the land. He is an expert mail man and has been in the service twenty-five years.

LIQUOR CAN'T BE SEIZED.

SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE IOWA CONFISCATION CASE.

State Laws Providing for the Confiscation of Ardent Spirits Brought Into the State in Original Packages Held to Be Unconstitutional, as Interfering with Inter-State Commerce—Justices Brewer, Harlan, and Gray Dissent from the Court's Finding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—[Special.]—The so-called liquor decision handed down by Chief Justice Fuller today is a far-reaching one. In substance it establishes the doctrine that State laws providing for the seizure of liquor brought into the State in original packages are unconstitutional, as interfering with inter-State commerce in the absence of legislation by Congress.

The Prohibitionists apparently foresaw the adverse decision, or at least feared it, for months ago they began moving for Congressional legislation which would enable State authorities to prohibit the transportation of the article from another State and its delivery to the importer. It is not likely that they will secure the express Congressional authority which the Supreme Court holds necessary for this purpose. Senator Wilson of Iowa has a bill in the Senate which follows these lines closely, but the trouble will be to pass it. The measure has several times been before the Inter-State Committee, of which Senator Wilson is a member, but he has been almost its only champion.

The case in which the decision was made was that of Gus Leidy & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. A. J. Hardin. It was brought here on appeal from the Supreme Court of Iowa, and this court reverses the decision of the State court. Justices Gray, Harlan, and Brewer dissented.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

The power vested in Congress to regulate commerce among the several States is the power to prescribe the rule by which that commerce is to be governed, and is a power complete in itself, acknowledging no limitations other than those prescribed in the Constitution. It is coextensive with the subject on which it acts and cannot be stopped at the external boundary of a State, but must enter its interior and must be capable of authorizing the disposition of those articles which it introduces so that they may become mingled with the common mass of property within the territory entered.

That ardent spirits are subjects of inter-State commerce cannot be denied. Whenever a law of a State amounts essentially to a regulation of commerce, as it does when it prohibits directly or indirectly the receipt of an imported commodity, or its disposition before it has ceased to become an article of trade between one State and another, it comes in conflict with a power which in this particular has been exclusively vested in the General Government, and is therefore void. Undoubtedly it is for the legislative branch of the State Governments to determine whether the manufacture of particular articles of traffic will injuriously affect the public, and it is not for Congress to determine what measures a State may properly adopt as appropriate or needful for the protection of the public morals, life, or safety, but, notwithstanding it is not vested with supervisory power in matters of local administration, the responsibility is upon Congress so far as the regulation of inter-State commerce is concerned to remove the restriction upon the State in dealing with imported articles which have not been mingled with the common mass of property therein.

Whatever our individual views may be as to the deleterious qualities of particular articles, we cannot hold that any articles which Congress recognizes as the subjects of inter-state commerce are not such, or that those that are thus recognized can be controlled by State laws amounting to regulations, while they retain that character; although at the same time, if directly dangerous to the lives of the citizens, States may take appropriate measures to guard against injury before it obtains complete jurisdiction over them. To concede to a State the power to exclude, directly or indirectly, articles so situated without Congressional permission is to concede to a majority of the people of a State, represented in the State Legislature, the power to regulate commercial intercourse between the States by determining what shall be its subjects, when that power was distinctly granted to be exercised by the people of the United States, represented in Congress, and its possession by the latter was considered essential to that more perfect union which the Constitution was adopted to create. Undoubtedly there is difficulty in drawing the line between the municipal powers of the one Government and the commercial powers of the other. But when that line is determined accommodation to it without serious inconvenience may readily be found in a frank and candid cooperation for the general good. Decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa is reversed.

Justice Gray delivered a dissenting opinion in behalf of himself and Justices Harlan and Brewer. It says:

Common experience has shown that the general and unrestricted use of intoxicating liquors tends to produce idleness, disorder, disease, pauperism, and crime.

The power of regulating or prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors appropriately belongs, as a branch of the police power, to the legislatures of the several States, and can be judiciously and effectively exercised by them alone, according to their views of public policy and local need, and cannot practically, if it can constitutionally, be wielded by Congress as part of a National and uniform system.

The statutes in question were enacted by the State of Iowa in the exercise of its undoubted power to protect its inhabitants against the evils—physical, moral, and social—attending the free use of intoxicating liquors. They are not aimed at inter-State commerce; they have no relation to the movement of goods from one State to another, but operate only on intoxicating liquors within the territorial limits of the State; they include all such liquors without discrimination, and do not even mention where they are made or whence they come.

If the statutes of a State, restricting or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within its territory, are to be held inoperative and void as applied to liquors sent or brought from another State and sold by the importer in what are called original packages, the consequence must be that the importer in each State may, under the pretext of inter-State commerce and without license or supervision of any public authority, carry or send into and sell in any or all of the other States of the Union intoxicating liquors of whatever description, in cases or kegs, or even in single bottles or flasks, despite any legislation of those States on the subject, and although his own State should be the only one which had not enacted similar laws. We would require affirmative and explicit legislation on the part of Congress to convince us that it contemplated or intended such a result.

The court by the same vote reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan in the case of Henry Lang, an agent for a Wisconsin brewery, who was fined for selling liquor without license. Lyng attacked the constitutionality of the law on the ground that it would compel agents for outside brewers to pay $300 a year license, while brewers within the State could under their manufacturers' license sell at wholesale after paying only $65 annual license. He contended that this was practically a regulation of inter-State commerce, and the court decides in his favor.

Isolated for Three Months by Snow.

There is a stretch of country on the east side of Mad River, some fifty miles in length, from which there has been nothing heard since the winter storms commenced. We refer to the region lying between Mad River and the Erickson place. We have made inquiries, but have been unable to learn that any one has ventured out of that region for two months past. There must be piles of snow there, for two or three weeks ago when a Deputy Sheriff left Blocksburg for upper Mad River to subpœna a witness in a late shooting scrape the officer returned to Blocksburg without being able to reach his destination. No one has any idea of the depth of the snow in that region except those who are imprisoned by it, and it may be some time yet before any light can be thrown upon the subject. The people of the southern portion of this county have been living recluse lives during the last ninety days.—*Bloomville Herald.*

Wholesale Plunder of Freight Cars.

Sunday night the police arrested Rudolph Verne and Anton Modjeska, alleged leaders of a gang of freight-car thieves. In Modjeska's house, at No. 651 Hamlin avenue, the officers recovered about $300 worth of stolen goods, among which were a silk upholstered parlor set, a sewing machine, forty-one pairs of shoes, and large quantities of provisions. The goods were the proceeds of a burglary committed in the Northwestern yards April 15. Both Modjeska's and Verne's residences, the latter at No. 832 Hamlin avenue, are almost entirely furnished with merchandise stolen from freight cars. Mrs. Modjeska was also arrested for trying to dispose of the stolen property. The case is set for May 2.

Sutro Tunnel Company Bring Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28.—[Special.]—The Union Trust company and others have been sued by the Sutro Tunnel company who claim that they were defrauded of a mortgage by a transfer of stock to the Comstock Tunnel company. All charges of attempt to defraud are denied.

An Ethnological Question.

"I would like to ask a question, sir," said a student to the professor.

"Well, sir."

"Are the Kaw Indians related to the Crows?"—*Judge.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"A White Lie" begins pleasantly, and for two acts it is an amusing comedy dealing delicately, although in the French fashion, with the ever interesting marriage problem. The dialogue is crisp, and as spoken by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal is delicious. Indeed Mrs. Kendal lends so much charm to the words she speaks that one can fancy an author listening to her and falling into an ecstasy of surprise at his own cleverness. Everything goes brightly until the third act, when the dramatist goes off the key, and comedy changes to conventional melodrama. There are flashes of gayety in the fourth and last act; but Mr. Sydney Grundy's heavy touch has turned what should be the lightest of pastry to dough. He would not have made such a mistake had he studied Sardou's method in "Nos Intimes" ("A Wife's Peril" is the English version), where a similar theme is treated with a tact which always preserves the comedy tone.

Mrs. Kendal plays a wise and affectionate wife who watches over her impulsive sister-in-law, and occasionally utters such maxims as "A good husband is made—not born." An old lover whom she has jilted makes his appearance and attempts to annoy her; but she is fully a match for him in wit and disconcerts him. A delightful scene in the first act is her explanation to her husband of her early love affair. The interest is kept up in the second when she sees that her former lover is devoting himself to her sister-in-law. She succeeds in keeping the foolish young wife out of trouble; but in doing so entangles herself in a net of circumstances. A letter which would compromise the younger woman is claimed by Mrs. Kendal as her own, and the result is domestic disaster. It is here the comedy becomes unnatural, heavy, and even lachrymose. A few words would clear away all misunderstanding, but the dramatist insists on boring the audience with the old expedients of a wife driven from her home, an agonized parting with her child, and so on. The child has no relation whatever to the plot, but is dragged in by Mr. Grundy for the obvious purpose of giving Mrs. Kendal an opportunity to be pathetic. It is needless to say that the opportunity is exquisitely improved. Nevertheless the situation is false. There are many clever children on the stage nowadays; but are they not growing too numerous? It will be a relief to some play-goers when the ancient axiom is applied to stage matters that children should be seen and not heard.

Besides the overstrained agony the play is burdened by a villain who must have escaped from some theater like the Surrey. The idea of a man committing the impertinences—more than that, the social outrages—of this particular villain and going unpunished is a strain on credulity to which one does not like to submit. Such conduct is comical in French comedy; but in a picture of English life it is a daub. Justice is not done in the play when this person escapes without a kicking.

It is a pity that the third and fourth acts cannot be rewritten in the spirit of the preceding ones, for both Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are well-suited in their rôles. That of Mr. Kendal might be developed into a characterization of mark; indeed, it is that already. He plays a reserved, almost stolid, Englishman, with no sentiment but much common sense. The character, however, is not selfish, and is far from being disagreeable. It commends itself to the practical spirit of the age of which it is a satire. Mr. Wenman plays the supposed wronged husband with the honesty and the undemonstrative manner that mark all his impersonations. He can be sturdy and dignified without being stilted. Miss Vanbrugh played the young wife and made it slightly harsh, probably for the effect of contrast. Miss Fleeming was condemned to the part of villain, which he enacted as the author desired. It made one feel for him a sense of sympathy.

***

The German Opera company opened the second week of its engagement at the Auditorium by the production last evening of

IT CALLED OUT A "4-11."

A DOWN-TOWN BLAZE THAT ATTRACTED AN IMMENSE CROWD.

It Also Totally Consumed the Old Empire Warehouse and Destroyed $40,000 Worth of Cement—An Irate Taxpayer Enjoins the West Chicago Park Commissioners—The County Board Acts on the Cronin Trial Bills and the Snell Toll-Road.

Many a supper on the West Side grew cold and the wife looked out of the window and wondered why the husband and son were so long in coming. They had stopped to look at the fire. It was just about the time the people from the down-town stores and factories had got over by the river and Jackson street when they smelled smoke. The engines came tumbling and clanging down the street, got pretty well into the smoky cloud, and got ready to go to work, when some of the clerk of the Empire warehouse came tearing along, yelling:

"Down this way!"

The engines were two blocks too far north.

It was the warehouse on Market street right next the United States bonded warehouse and at the corner of Adams street. It was an old building and was as dry as tinder inside. That was what made it burn so furiously and caused a "4-11" alarm to be sounded. The man who knows it all was there. He said nothing but tar and resin could make such a smoke and such a blaze. He was as near right as usual. The warehouse was full of cement.

The building was owned by James S. Oliver of South Bend, Ind. It was an old structure of brick and two stories high. The firm occupying it was Dickinson Bros. & King. Both the Dickinsons and eight clerks were in the front office on the second floor about 6:20 o'clock when the place began to smell of smoke. The porters had all gone home. One of the Dickinsons opened the partition door and saw that the house was afire, and telephoned to the Fire Department. Then he ran out, for the smoke was choking. There hasn't been a fire in years where the streets were so full of blinding, acrid smoke. It drove the people on the bridges. They packed Jackson street bridge as full as a National convention. They climbed up the iron posts and stood in rows on the crossbeams like fowls in a pearoost. The girders were strung with adventurous boys like beads on wires. Every time the bridge was swung there was much commotion and great fun. Everybody seemed to think it was a spectacle for his especial benefit and didn't seem to realize that the building was a total loss, that Dickinson Bros. & King would never get a cent's worth of good out of the $30,000 or $40,000 worth of cement, which was so thoroughly wetted as to be completely ruined. It may have been that the people knew by instinct that the loss was fully covered by insurance. They were right, and Murphy & Schieble, No. 166 La Salle street, placed it.

There were four horses in the stable, but they were taken out all right.

As the wind was from the west and the building abutted on the river the fireboat Geyser had the best chance at the blaze, and she plumped in seven solid two-inch streams and one one-inch-and-a-half stream. The Appraiser's Warehouse, next door, was a little damaged by water.

Marvin Willis, a carriagemaker, determined to drive over the hose which lay in the street. Fireman James Wall of Engine No. 10 tried to prevent him, but Mr. Willis would go on. Fireman Wall was knocked down by the horse and was badly cut. Mr. Willis, for all his hurry, made little speed, as he was locked up at the armory for assault, fast driving, and running over the hose.

Both the Dickinsons denied that there was anything in the building besides plaster and cement, but R. N. Pearson, the Government appraiser, said that there was a large quantity of goods in the building held for a number of Chicago firms. He said he thought that Marshall Field & Co., Charles Gossage & Co., J. H. Walker & Co., Jevne & Co., Pitkin & Brooks, and others had dry goods, liquors, cigars, and chinaware stored in the warehouse, and thought that the loss on that property might reach $75,000.

MAY NOT PAY MILLS AND INGHAM.

The County Board's Treatment of the Case—The Snell Road Outlawed.

At the meeting of the County Board yesterday County Attorney Terhune submitted an opinion in reference to the Mills-Ingham-Hynes bill for the prosecution of the Cronin case. He said:

Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the State's-Attorney in the prosecution of the Cronin case. Under the resolution the State's-Attorney became the accredited agent of the county for the purpose of employing such assistance and having recourse to such measures as he might deem necessary, and had ample authority to engage associate counsel to be paid such reasonable compensation as he might deem just. The record shows that Messrs. Mills, Ingham, Hynes, and Dunne were appointed by the court to assist the State's-Attorney at the slatter's special request.

Although the county never made an express contract with Messrs. Mills et al., nevertheless the State's-Attorney requesting them to serve and the court so appointing them amounted to an implied contract between them and the county. When the law finds an implied contract it is given the same place as is an express contract. The State's-Attorney certifies that the services in question were worth the amount charged and recommends payment therefor. It seems that the $10,000 first appropriated was exhausted long before it became time to settle the bills now under discussion, and subsequent developments have demonstrated that said appropriation was inadequate to meet the emergency. After carefully reviewing all of the facts I am of the opinion that your honorable body has authority to ratify the implied contract, and that there is no legal objection to your appropriating such further sum as may be necessary to liquidate the obligations thereby created.

Notwithstanding this opinion some of the Commissioners objected to the payment of the bills. Commissioner Bonner moved that the whole subject be referred back to the Committee on Public Service. This action was taken.

Another opinion by the County Attorney was accorded more courteous treatment. It was about the Snell toll-road, and said:

I am informed that it is a matter of public notoriety that the owners and operators of the Snell toll-road have been guilty of the most flagrant abuse of the supposed franchise in them vested; and that the road in question is now in the most deplorable condition, unfit for travel or public use. Probably the best and most effective measure for your body to adopt to protect the public against the abuses which they have heretofore labored under is to pass a resolution prohibiting the taking of further toll from travelers over the alleged toll-road.

The County Board adopted this opinion, and promptly and without debate passed the following resolution outlawing the toll-road:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this board that the owners and operators of what is commonly known as the Snell toll-road have neglected to keep the road in repair suitable for public travel; and

WHEREAS, Said Snell toll-road is not now in repair and is not suitable for public travel.

Resolved, That the taking of further toll thereon by the owners and operators of said Snell toll-road is hereby prohibited.

WORKING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Commendable Action Taken by Certain Fourth Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the east end of the Fourth Ward have set an example which it would be well for the party in all parts of the city to follow. They have had some preliminary meetings at which it was determined to appoint committees in each precinct to look up the matter of naturalization and registration. Both have been neglected as far as the Republicans are concerned. The Democrats have been exceedingly active. They have well organized bureaus of naturalization and registration. They have devoted themselves especially to the Bohemian and Polish voters, and with satisfactory results as far as they are concerned.

In the Twenty-third Ward the Swedish Republicans have an active Naturalization Committee. This committee meets weekly and does good work—such good work that the large Democratic majority in the Twenty-third has nearly disappeared. Republicans of the different wards cannot do better than adopt the plan of these Scandinavian Republicans. It will not do to leave the work of naturalization till a few weeks before election. Nor will it do to permit the stuffing of the registries with the names of Democrats of questionable citizenship. Any Republican committee ought to have the cooperation of the court clerks in preventing fraudulent naturalization, which there is good reason to believe is extensively carried on under Democratic official auspices.

The duty therefore of the new ward clubs will be not only to secure prompt naturalization of foreign born persons of Republican leanings, but to prevent the fraudulent naturalization and subsequent fradulent registration of dubious Democrats.

The idea of a committee for each precinct to look after those matters is a good one. There is need for such committees, and Republican officials will better serve themselves and their party by active service on them than by plotting and planning for the ascendency of this clique and that faction. Indeed, it may be that if the Republican officials devote themselves to such earnest work they will forget all about cliques and factions and begin once again to act in unity and harmony for Republican success. The Fourth-Warders have at least commenced in the right way.

At a meeting held last evening at Bouscil Hall, Langley avenue and Thirty-ninth street, T. N. Jamieson explained a plan of action that it was resolved to submit to the Fourth Ward Club Friday night, the idea being to get out the full Republican vote at each election. To this end it is requested that the President of the club appoint a committee of five, equally distributed throughout the ward, who in turn should appoint a committee of forty-five on organization, consisting of three from each precinct, the names to be reported to the club and approved by it. The duties of this committee will be to canvass the ward in conjunction with the committeemen once each year. It will have charge of all primaries, suggest names for clerks, judges, and ticket peddlers, and see that all are there. It will also, in conjunction with the committeemen, name delegates to conventions, the three from each precinct naming the representative from that precinct, all subject to the approval of the club.

THEOSOPHISTS ARE THROUGH.

Adjournment of the Convention—Election of Officers—Chicago Favored Again.

The closing session of the convention of American Theosophists was held yesterday morning at the Palmer House. Chairman J. D. Buck read a paper on "The Desire of Pleasure, the Pursuit of Happiness, and the Love of Truth." At its conclusion the Committee on Resolutions offered its report. The major fact, referring to society details, was unanimously adopted, while sections looking to a change in the method of selecting a General Council were deferred to another year. Among other resolutions adopted was the following, which was offered by Dr. Jerome A. Anderson of San Francisco in behalf of the Theosophists of the Pacific coast:

Resolved, That we appreciate with gratitude the unselfish devotion, the patience, the gentle discrimination, and wisdom displayed by William Q. Judge in the exercise of his duties as head of the American Section; that we have entire trust in his abilities and altruistic motives, and hereby we tender to him, and also to Mme. Blavatsky and Col. Olcott, the assurance of our confidence and continued support.

Thanks were also extended to the general secretary and to Mr. Alexander Fullerton.

William Q. Judge of New York was reelected General Secretary and Treasurer of the American Section, and the following Executive Committee was chosen: Alexander Fullerton, Gen. Abner Doubleday, E. A. Neresheimer, Dr. J. D. Buck, Arthur D. Griggs, J. W. B. La Pierre. The Council for the ensuing year will be: Mrs. S. A. Harris, Elliott B. Page, Abner Doubleday, Judge O'Rourke, Allan Griffith, R. A. Parker, Mrs. M. M. Phelon, W. S. Wing, Donald Nicholson, Lillie A. Long, Alexander Fullerton, J. W. M. Wheeler, R. J. Nunn, George M. Stearns, A. O. Robinson, George E. Wright, J. D. Buck, Jno. H. Scotford, Dr. Annie Brown, William Throckmorton, Dr. Q. J. Winsor, Louise A. Off, Mrs. Ursula Gestefeldt, Mrs. A. M. Wyman, Mrs. M. L. Brainerd.

Boston, through its branch President and delegate, Arthur D. Griggs, urged the convention to meet in that city next year. The suggestion was followed by other invitations and some discussion, resulting in a choice of Chicago by an almost unanimous vote. The convention then adjourned to meet the fourth Sunday of April, 1891.

An informal reception to resident theosophists and delegates to the Theosophical Convention still remaining in the city was given last night by Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Phelon, No. 619 Jackson boulevard.

MARKS OF TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

Plain Expressions by Dr. Fisk—The Rev. Joseph Cook and the Fair.

At the meeting of Methodist ministers yesterday the Rev. H. J. Fisk, D. D., Principal of the Preparatory School of the Northwestern University, read an essay on "What Are the Marks of a True Philanthropy?" "A false philanthropy," he said, "in New Orleans accepted a gift from the Louisiana Lottery company, and thus provided protection for the city against the floods. A false philanthropy proposed to license a lottery in Dakota to replenish the State Treasury and aid the farmers. A false philanthropy licenses the saloons in Chicago and the brothels in Paris. A false philanthropy sought to cure early and ill-assorted marriages by quick and cheap divorces." True philanthropy had no poetry or flowers for condemned criminals, did not sympathize with all the measures of trades unions, and was not desirous that the wages of women should be made equal to those of men. Indirect charities were of more value than direct. Preaching the Gospel was better than giving bread, and mission schools, churches, and libraries of higher value than hospitals. A discussion on the paper followed. The Rev. Frank Bristol said he thought it time to say from the pulpit that women who did the same work as men should receive the same wages.

The meeting of the Congregational clergymen at the Grand Pacific Hotel was addressed by the Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston. He said it was his desire that the World's Fair of material exhibits should be supplemented by a great display of evangelical religion in the form of religious conventions. In addition he wanted to see a non-partisan temperance convention. The speaker paid Chicago a compliment for the superior enterprize that had secured the Fair when it was so eagerly sought by New York and the East. "The Relation of Bible Figures to Bible Doctrine" was the topic of the day, presented by the Rev. R. B. Lloyd. The Rev. J. W. Johnson of Metropolis, whose newly-built church edifice was recently destroyed by a cyclone, described the storm.

Dr. E. L. Scofield led the discussion at the Baptist ministers' meeting with a paper on the "Spiritual Body." Sympathetic resolutions in reference to the illness of Dr. Luther Stone of the First Church and F. E. Morgan, a Baptist missionary, were adopted.

END OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

World's Fair Business Turned Over to the Board of Directors.

The President having signed the World's Fair bill and thus made the further existence of the Executive Committee of the preliminary organization in Chicago unnecessary, a meeting of that body was held at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon for "the making of a report to the 'World's Exposition of 1892,' the transfer of all documents and properties in their possession, and adjournment sine die."

Lyman J. Gage acted as Chairman, and R. A. Keyes Secretary.

The report of George R. Davis regarding the committee's work and expenses at Washington was approved. Then Treasurer W. J. Onahan presented his report and there was a lively debate as to what should be done with it. H. N. Higinbotham offered the following resolution, which was finally adopted, as solving the difficulty:

WHEREAS, The directors of the World's Exposition of 1892 have been organized and have signified their readiness to receive from this committee their report, and also all property and cash now in our hands or in the possession of the officers of this committee; it is therefore hereby

Ordered, That the Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer be and hereby are authorized and instructed to make such report and transfer to the directors of said World's Exposition of 1892, conditional upon said World's Exposition of 1892 incurring the expense account of this committee and relieving the committee from all responsibility on account of the 2 per cent collected on the shares of stock in said company.

On motion of E. T. Jeffery the Treasurer's report was accepted and that official thanked. Messrs. Jeffery, McNally, and Kirkman were appointed to carry out the provisions of the resolution.

Resolutions were passed thanking Chairman Cregier and Messrs. Gage, Young, Bryan, and Davis for their "intelligent, disinterested, and protracted labors, to which more than those of any one else Chicago is indebted for the World's Fair." The Mayor then declared the meeting adjourned sine die.

HE PUT A LIVE SNAKE IN A BOOT.

"Resulting in a Severe Shock to the Wife of Said Burbans."

It takes a rural Justice of the Peace to interpret the statutes and assume any powers he desires to exercise. A Justice in Kane County once sentenced an offender to the penitentiary, and a Magistrate in Norwood Park yesterday stretched his authority almost as much by committing a 13-year-old boy to jail for thirty days for putting a snake in a man's boots. It was Police Justice Frank A. Cleveland, and his victim was Frank Evans. When Constable Farnum delivered his prisoner at the jail and turned his mittimus over to Jail Clerk Ben Price, that seasoned official almost fell off his chair. The document set forth:

Frank Evans entered the house of one Solomon H. Burbans and placed a live snake in one of said Burbans' boots, the snake having a string around its neck, resulting in a severe shock to the wife of said Burbans.

The defendant is then formally committed to jail for thirty days, a power which some of the Judges of the Criminal Court think they cannot assume under the statute. Not the least remarkable feature of the mittimus was the uncertainty in which it left the reader as to whether it was the snake or the string which shocked Mrs. Burbans' nerves.

The prisoner was accepted, however, and locked up in the boys' department, where he presented a tearful appearance. "I didn't mean she should see it," he whimpered, "and she's all right now, anyhow. I only wanted to scare the old man." The boy's mother called on State's-Attorney Longenecker and told him Frank was an incorrigible character and she wanted to get him into the reform school. She was told that he would have to do something worse than that, and that some lawyer would get the boy out of jail before she could do anything anyway.

HE WANTS RETURN FOR HIS TAXES.

An Irate Property-Owner Enjoins the West Park Commissioners—His Complaint.

Judge Shepard granted an injunction without notice restraining the West Chicago Park Commissioners from leasing for the ensuing year that portion of Garfield Park lying south of Madison street and extending south to Colorado avenue, from Park avenue to Hamlin avenue, to Henry Rice, John Tucker, Thomas Kane, Rufus King, and others interested in the Gentleman's Driving Park. A bond in the sum of $10,000 was required before the issue of the injunction.

The bill was filed by James K. McGill, who says he is the owner of property at Madison street and Sacramento avenue, at Hamilton avenue and Adams street, and on Twelfth street west of Laflin street, upon which property he is assessed about $30 annually for park purposes. It is said that as such citizen and taxpayer he is entitled to the undisturbed use and enjoyment of the public parks so far as the Park Commissioners are able to maintain and beautify them.

It is stated on information and belief that the Park Board has $50,000 on hand which could be made available for the purpose of adorning and improving the parks. With other taxpayers the complainant desires to enjoy peacefully the portion of Garfield Park south of Madison street, which is vested in the Commissioners in trust for the inhabitants of the West Town for use as a public pleasure ground, way, or promenade, and not for any other purpose whatsoever. Upon the map of the West Chicago park system, says the bill, this portion of Garfield Park presents a diversified and lovely appearance, with lakes and shady, romantic walks and drives, but in reality it is of an entirely different character. It is suggested that this part of the park might be used for base-ball, tennis, or croquet for the children of the complainant and of his taxpayers. The members of the Park Board—Harvey L. Thompson, Christian C. Kohlsaat, Fred M. Blount, George Mason, Willard Woodard, Henry S. Burkhardt, and C. K. G. Billings—are accused of having neglected and refused to improve it, but have permitted the defendants, Rice, Tucker a "manager and trainer of horses," Kane, and King and others unknown to maintain there what they term a "Gentlemen's Driving Park." The men named are said to be "owners of alleged fast horses of doubtful pedigrees and reputation," who "maintain there almost daily these alleged races for supposed money purses or wagers," charging an entrance fee "to said hippodrome or races, having inclosed the land so as to exclude the general public."

It is averred that they have, with the consent of the Park Commissioners, "erected unsightly sheds," where "horses of the kind known as 'ringers' are kept and maintained." During these "alleged races or hippodromes" it is said that sporting characters of unsavory reputation congregate there, using loud and profane language and driving at a high rate of speed on the track and on Madison street, Washington street, and "the alleged boulevard running through said portion of the park," rendering life unsafe and the neighborhood unfit for the general public. The occupation of this part of the park for such purposes is said to constitute a continuing nuisance to citizens of the West Side. It is also said that it has depreciated property.

The Park Board is said to have enough funds on hand to improve this part of the park—at least enough to pay for sodding. The complainant offers to defray the expense of turning it into a common and will undertake to join with him other public-spirited citizens.

It is represented that the members of the board intend at the meeting to be held today to execute a lease, or at any rate to permit the occupation of the land for another year by the horsemen and sporting characters mentioned unless restrained by an injunction. It is prayed that they may be restrained from taking such action, and that all the defendants be enjoined from leasing or using this part of the park for the purposes of a race track, or from maintaining or allowing to be built thereon fences, horse-sheds, or other appurtenances pertaining to sport of that kind until the further order of the court.

PRESBYTERIANS FEAST AND TALK.

Meeting of Their Social Union Last Night—Individualism Discussed.

The Presbyterian Social Union had one of its enjoyable suppers at the Palmer House last evening. The subject of the discussion that followed was "Individualism," which, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Elisha Gray, was responded to as follows: "In Religion," by the Rev. Frank Sneed; "In the State," by Alexander Forbes; "In Business," by H. E. C. Daniels.

Mr. Sneed compared individualism in religion with socialism, showing how the latter endeavored to make man's nature better by making his surroundings better and by working entirely from the outside, while religion, commencing at man's heart, passed to the betterment of his surroundings through his mind.

Mr. Forbes dwelt on the evils resulting from the individualism which caused men to seek high places in the State for their own profit and, on reaching office, made them act in violation of their own conscience and against the wishes of their own people. "He serves his party best who serves his country best," is not, in Mr. Forbes' opinion, a popular maxim in political circles. What but individualism, he asked, caused our statute books to be disgraced with laws which brought to nearly every man's cheek the blush of shame? What but individualism makes our highest statesmen cringe at the feet of the blatant sand-lot orators of the Pacific coast and others of their ilk?

"Individualism in business," according to Mr. Daniels, was another matter. It brought success, he said, and success in business was wealth. Wealth accomplished all that was good and holy. Perhaps even personal reward was not such a bad thing. It stimulated constantly to renewed efforts. He closed with a modest plea for the demands of workingmen.

The evening closed with a few happy remarks from Chairman Gray called forth by the opinions of the previous speakers.

Sergt. Capon Owned One.

A dispatch from East St. Louis a few days ago announced that H. D. O'Brien had just received from Congress a medal awarded for special acts of bravery on the battlefield during the late war, also that, with the exception of one other man residing in East St. Louis, Mr. O'Brien was the only person in Illinois who had been so honored. Maj. Capon of Chicago, however, showed at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday one of these special medals which was awarded to his brother, Sergt. Horace Capon of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, in 1865 for gallant conduct at Chickahominy and Ashland. Sergt. Capon afterward became Captain of his company and was killed in North Carolina while leading an assault against a force of Indians and Rebels.

The Shufeldt Distillery Sears.

The case against James Townsend and Patrick Casey, who, it is alleged, attempted to blow up the Shufeldt distillery Thursday night, was continued to May 6 by Justice Prindiville at the armory yesterday. Townsend and Casey were charged with conspiracy, and an additional charge of larceny was entered against the former. Townsend admitted having stolen at different times during the last four months various quantities of liquor from his employers, but said he knew nothing of a conspiracy. Casey was released on $5,000 bonds, Thomas Casey of No. 78 Superior street and John Ginerly of No. 105 Huron street appearing as bondsmen. Townsend is still in custody.

Fifteen photos, 3 styles for $1, at Stevens studios, McVicker's Theater.

JOSEPH COOK'S ASSAULT.

IT WAS MADE LAST NIGHT ON JESUITISM IN AMERICA.

The Reverend Lecturer's Utterances Applauded by an Audience of About 1,000 People—The "Black Pope's" Interference with Free Schools and Politics in Uncle Sam's Domain—Three Watchwords Suggested for Our People—How Children Should Be Educated.

Joseph Cook is nothing if not aggressive. Last night he poured the hot shot from his battery of statistics and historical memorands into political Romanism before an audience of upwards of 1,000 people in Central Music-Hall. The frequent hearty applause testified that his hearers were convinced of the truth of his startling and sweeping declarations.

Without pretension to oratory Mr. Cook has an earnestness of delivery which commands the closest attention even of those who do not agree with him.

The lecturer was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Fawcett, pastor of Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cook announced that the subject of his lecture was "Jesuit Aggression in America."

"Three watchwords I venture to propose for the present year and for the twentieth century," he began. "First, free schools, free church, and free State; second, eternal vigilance to preserve their freedom; third, no ballot for the man who takes his politics from any alien Power."

This was a good starter and the audience applauded loudly.

The lecturer then proceeded to sail into the policy of the Roman Catholic Church without mercy. He said there were two Popes—a white and a black. The white Pope was the head of the Catholic church and the black Pope the head of the Jesuit order. Whenever these Popes disagreed the black one always had his own way. Daniel O'Connell had said he was willing to take his religion from Rome, but would rather take his politics from Stamboul; but an American Cardinal had declared that "whoever says he will take his religion but not his politics from Rome is not a good Catholic." The white Pope, however, was represented as a person of little political authority, that part of Romanism being under the entire control and direction of the black Pope. It was almost impossible for Americans to believe that the pretensions of Rome to temporal authority were made seriously. Jesuitism was represented as a chameleon, capable of adapting itself to any surroundings.

If Europe should turn socialistic Rome would know how to profit by the change. Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore might be easily approached in democratic America, but such was not the case where the Jesuits were in power. Attention was called to the great interest the Jesuits always manifested in matters of education. Their hobby seemed to be primary education in parochial schools, because whatever was put into the minds of children would influence them in after years. Instances were cited where priests had brutally beaten children for refusing to attend parochial schools.

LOOKED AT IN ANOTHER LIGHT.

Shifting his bearings the lecturer put a few hypothetical questions to his audience. He wanted to know what the public would say if the Methodists of this country should demand a portion of the school funds? Suppose the Methodists had a head officer in some foreign country who would attempt to direct the political actions of the Methodists in America? What if the confessional were introduced into the Methodist Church and an attempt should be made to force the Methodists to send their children to parochial schools? What if the Methodists formed 10,000,000 of the population of America? Would they not naturally hope for a great triumph? Would a lecturer then be justified in discussing "political Methodism?" Mr. Cook thought he would, and his audience seemed to think so, too.

He thought it safe to say that America rested on the tripod of free schools, free churches, and free State. If one of the supports were removed the tripod would give way and the whole structure would tumble. He did not delight in arousing ecclesiastical prejudices; he would not make an assault on Jesuitism in America if he did not believe he was justified in doing so by the published Jesuit books and by the persistent attacks made upon America's common school system. He justified himself by declaring that the Roman Catholic Church maintained that the State had no right to educate children—that education was the ecclesiastical function of the Roman Catholic Church. In countries where Church and State were not united, however, the priests were to see that the children were sent to the parochial schools; that public funds were divided between the public and parochial schools, and "that no text-books injurious to the Catholic religion should be allowed in the public schools."

"The duty of self-preservation gives the people the right to educate their children in the public schools," he continued, "and all the churches have the right to instruct their own children in their own schools—at their own expense. State and church should be kept forever separate, but the State ought not to be kept separate from morals entirely. There should be no distinction in favor of any sect in the text-books of the public schools."

Mexico had a Catholic Government, but the Government, although Roman Catholic in religion, had abolished parochial schools. The Jesuits were not permitted to hold any prominent political places there and were forbidden to take part in any educational work. A similar state of affairs existed in Chili and the Argentine Republic, although in both of these countries the Roman Catholic Church was the prevailing religious power. This was the result of the rebellion of the Roman Catholics in religion against Romish interference in matters of politics and education.

NOT INDORSED BY LAYMEN.

The Catholic laymen in this country did not, as a rule, indorse the interference of the clerical party, but the laymen had not the power to resist. The church held them in subjection and could refuse them absolution and the sacraments of the church if they failed to obey.

Dr. McGlynn's case was mentioned as an instance when a Romanist refused to receive his politics from Rome. Dr. McGlynn was applauded by the Protestant world for his independence, but was soundly abused by the Catholics and suspended from his priestly office.

The manner of carrying elections by catering to the desires of the Catholic Church was mentioned. In one of the States of this Union a few years ago a Governor was elected by Roman Catholic votes. A few months after his election a priest went to him and said: "A member of my church has been imprisoned for murder. He is the only support of his mother and I want him pardoned." The Governor turned to his private secretary and immediately had the pardon written out and affixed his signature.

This incident was related to the lecturer by the priest who secured the pardon and who has since left the Catholic Church.

Mr. Cook read a number of passages from Catholic school-books to show how history is falsified and facts garbled to redound to the credit of the Romish church. In one of these books appeared the statement that nearly all the great discoveries in science were made by Catholics—the steam engine, the electric telegraph, the printing press.

In conclusion he urged the public to open its eyes to the danger threatening the common school system of America.

"I want the State to know just what is taught in every public and private school," he said. "I want every private school to be under State inspection and the inspection made mandatory."

This sentiment was the signal for tremendous applause.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Indorsing the Board of Trade.

The following have been received by Secretary Stone of the Board of Trade:

"*Resolved*, By the grain-shippers of Northwest Iowa, that we approve the course of the Chicago Board of Trade in discontinuing the furnishing of continuous market quotations; and it is further the sense of this association that the furnishing of continuous market quotations is not necessary to the commerce of the country.

"T. M. C. LOGAN, President.
"F. D. BABCOCK, Secretary."

"DETROIT, Mich., April 26.—George F. Stone, Secretary Board of Trade: This association directs me by a formal and unanimous vote to express to you its hearty sympathy in your efforts to suppress the bucket-shops, and congratulations on eventual success attending your efforts.

GEORGE M. LANE, Secretary."

Were Not Human Bones.

The bones dug up last Friday by workmen excavating at No. 144 Michigan street will be allowed to rest where they were reburied. August Niemann, the foreman, said yesterday that they were loose bones and that there was no skull amongst them. A lot of other bones found nearer the surface and not reburied were lying about the ground yesterday and were unmistakably the bones of animals. Capt. Koch took several of them to the Chicago Avenue Station and will ask City Physician Piper to examine them. Till then nothing will be done by the police. The bones were found fifteen feet below the surface, and it was evident they had been there since many years before the fire. They are probably relics of an immigrant eating-house which old residents remember to have stood on that lot in the early days of Chicago, or of the packing-houses which occupied the opposite half of the block on Kinzie street before the fire.

Pat Rooney Arrested.

The jewelry of Pat Rooney, the Irish comedian, was attached yesterday to satisfy the back salary of Rooney's musical director, John Harding. A diamond the size of a glass stoppie was taken from his shirt front and a heavy hunting case gold watch and chain lifted from his pocket by Constable McInerney of Justice Prindiville's Court, who served the papers. The actor voiced his indignation in a volume of the choicest North of Ireland dialect. Then he took his stage cane and went in search of his director. He found the man of music near the Gault House and proceeded to chastise him unmercifully. Harding then had Rooney arrested for assault and battery. Pat was locked up at the Despiaines Street Station till friends came and bailed him out. Harding says Rooney owes him $60 back salary, and that though he has several times tried to effect a settlement, the performer refused to make one.

Mrs. Bradley Exonerated.

Mrs. Jennie Bradley, who was arrested last week on a warrant charging her with forgery, was before Justice Bradwell yesterday morning. She was exonerated, it being shown that the check she had was not a bogus one. It was signed and given her by Leo Roth, by whom she was formerly employed. Mrs. Bradley had Roth arrested Saturday morning on a charge of assault. The case is set for this morning. Roth was released on $1,000 bail.

A Patriotic Rally.

Following is the program of a celebration of the 101st anniversary of the inauguration of Washington Wednesday evening, at Central Music-Hall:

Chairman, Mayor De Witt C. Cregier. Chaplain, the Rev. William Fawcett, D. D. Orators, the Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D.; W. J. Onahan. Five-minute addresses, Superintendent George Howland, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Prof. Thomas Davidson, Capt. R. Robins, and Bishop Fallows. Musical talent, Thomas Wilson, organist; the Imperial Quartet, Elocutionist, Prof. Walter C. Lyman. Flag drill by sixteen young ladies. The forty-two States represented by forty-two young ladies in costume, with the Goddess of Liberty. All the stirring National airs will be sung. All the boxes have been sold to prominent citizens.

Was She Being Abducted?

Sunday night pedestrians in the vicinity of West Polk street and Marshfield avenue were startled by screams for help from a girl held a prisoner in a carriage being driven rapidly south on the avenue. The girl evidently was not more than 10 or 12 years old and was making frantic efforts to escape from the hold of her male companion. M. A. Wild, clerk in Justice Bradwell's court, was a witness to the girl's attempts to escape and looked for an officer but failed to find one. The police were notified but could get no trace of the carriage or its occupants.

Carrier Mount Receives Official Thanks.

"This is what I call a handsome thing to do," said Postmaster Sexton, yesterday as he showed the following letter:

"Office of the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., April 24. (Personal.) Dear Sir: I have read with great interest the newspaper accounts of your bravery in defending the mails entrusted to your charge against two robbers, and I beg to thank you for this sturdy example of fidelity and duty. These exhibitions of courage, while no more praiseworthy, perhaps, than the steady devotion and nerve of the post-office force in general, do more good than you are aware of. Yours truly, JOHN WANAMAKER.

Postmaster General, to Mr. John Mount, Mail Collector, Chicago Postoffice."

Woodruff Will Be Tried.

Frank Black, alias Woodruff, was offered six months in the Bridewell by Assistant State's Attorney Elliott, if he would plead guilty to horse stealing and save the State the expense of trying him. This would have made his punishment about a year and a half. But Woodruff did not fancy going to the Bridewell, although he was willing to take a jail sentence. Judge Hawes does not credit himself with the power to send a man to jail when he ought to go to the Bridewell, so Woodruff will be put on trial some time today and take his chances on going to the penitentiary. Messrs. Brown and Porter will be his attorneys. Black is accused of trying to sell a horse and buggy he had hired of his employers, C. Dean & Co., of No. 406 Webster avenue.

Items.

Conrad C. Miller, in custody, charged with pilfering from the mails, was taken to St. Paul last night for trial.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Miller Kent, sister of Mrs. Henry Crawford, to Mr. William White Eacron, Albany, N. Y.

While Officer Patrick Casserly of the Maxwell street police was examining his revolver yesterday the weapon discharged, the ball shattering the first finger of the left hand.

The Madison street, Ogden avenue, Blue Island avenue, and Harrison street cars will run east on Madison to Fifth avenue, north to Washington, east to State street, south to Madison street, and west on their regular routes, beginning today.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 52° above zero; 9 a. m., 57°; 10 a. m., 59°; 11 a. m., 63°; 12 m., 64°; 1 p. m., 66°; 3 p. m., 69°; 6 p. m., 66°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.60; 6 p. m., 29.45.

While at work on a chimney at Burt's brick-yard, Nineteenth street and Crawford avenue, yesterday afternoon, William McMullen, a bricklayer, fell a distance of fifty feet, and broke his neck. He was 48 years old and married. The body was taken to his home at Lavergne, Ill.

William E. Purdy was before Judge Grinnell yesterday afternoon in order that his attorney, Mr. Briggs, might have his motion for a new trial continued until the May term of court. Purdy has aged several years in appearance since the jury fixed his punishment at death, and his manner is far less cool and unconcerned.

A wedding in which many Chicago people are interested will occur in St. Louis Wednesday at 5:30 p. m. at St. Xavier Church, the contracting parties being Miss Elise Marie Papin and Mr. William Walker. The bride is a cousin to Mrs. F. Sidney Papin. The latter, accompanied by Mrs. Raymond Papin, will leave today for St. Louis to attend the wedding.

E. R. Woodle, as attorney for the Illinois Central, commenced a suit of forcible entry and detainer in Justice Blume's court yesterday against Frederick Keppler, Henry Berblinger, Henry Welhouse, Robert Ellingham, and Charles Hood, who, the complainant charges, are occupants of a bumboat situated on land belonging to the railroad company at the foot of Twenty-fifth street.

Edward Tracey, who shot and killed Charles Wagner last November in a saloon at No. 517 Clark street, was brought from California yesterday by Detective Roban. The killing was done while Tracey was looking for his wife who had engaged rooms in Wagner's house. Tracey fled the city and went to California, where he was arrested on a description given by the Central police.

Joseph Huber of Peoria, charged with attempting to pass fraudulent checks in this city, is at the East Chicago Avenue Station. The checks were for small amounts and were drawn by William Oberhauser of Peoria. The Chicago National Bank, where the checks were presented, notified Mr. Oberhauser and the arrest was made on a dispatch from him stating that Huber was a fraud. The young man was found at No. 292 South Clark street.

The body of a man about 35 years old, clad in a dark suit, was fished out of the river at Wells-street bridge yesterday. The man had a large, full black beard and was somewhat bald. In a pocket was an old ticket on the Northwestern road from Chicago to Elgin, bearing the name of William McMasters. The Elgin police were telegraphed, but knew nothing of a McMasters. The body had evidently been in the water three months.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Ages.
Noah Caselman, Cecilia Aisen	28-29
Harry Carver, Emma Dyles	21-21
Henry F. Mohr, Emma Clestrolm	21-19
William J. Stapeton, Cora E. Van Slyke	24-23
Edward A. Lechder, Mary Kellar	22-21
Timothy Gleeson, Rose Hivery	26-27
Henry W. Hering, Mary E. Reed	30-32

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago and Grand Trunk railway. Polk-st. Depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—S. 35, W. Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts. daily at 12:30 p. m.

GIEZIEN—At his residence, 157 East Division-st., Peter, beloved husband of Barabar Giezien, aged 62 years and 3 months.

Funeral Thursday, May 1, to St. Joseph's Church, at 9:30, where mass will be celebrated, thence to St. Bonifacius Cemetery.

JOHNSON—Monday, April 28, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. C. W. Lyons, 196 Walnut-st., John Wesley Johnson, formerly of Milwaukee, Wis., aged 72 years, 7 months, and 4 days.

Funeral Wednesday, at 1 p. m.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—Suddenly, April 26, at 334 Center-st. Harold, beloved and only son of James B. and Polly Johnson, aged 4 years 1 month and 18 days.

Funeral April 29 at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

☞ Toronto (Canada) papers please copy.

LOMAX—James Lomax, April 27, aged 75 years 6 months, at his residence, Sixty-fifth-st. and Langley-av.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock, April 29. Burial at Oakwoods.

MURPHY—April 28, at 843 Matson-st., Mrs. J. L. Murphy, beloved sister of Fred Schrier, aged 40 years.

Funeral Wednesday, at 10 a. m., at St. Gabriel's Church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

McMILLAN—William McMillan Sr., mason contractor, at his late residence, La Vergne, Ill., former address 15 North Sangamon-st., died

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY.....2 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$6.00
For two months	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.00
Saturday Edition	1.50

Give post-office address in full, including county and state.

Remit by express money order, draft, post-office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered.....12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc.....15 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE,
Nos. 45 and 46 Tribune Building, New York City.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request, or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 4,146,395 bushels of wheat, 5,531,201 bushels of corn, 650,998 bushels of oats, 495,486 bushels of rye, and 156,873 bushels of barley. Total, 10,989,953 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 13,297,677 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 28,982,315 bushels of wheat, 14,334,769 bushels of corn, 3,612,783 bushels of oats, 1,026,944 bushels of rye, and 986,554 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 530,637 in wheat and 3,520,363 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 942,851 bushels.

THE local money market is unchanged, though it is in a sensitive condition while the impending labor disturbance is an unknown factor. New York exchange was par to 25 cents discount. Sterling was weak and slightly lower. The local stock market was dull, the possibility of labor troubles casting a shadow there. Prices were firm. The New York market was broad and buoyant.—The Chicago produce markets were less active, and the feeling in grain was generally an easy one, while provisions were weak, partly on fears of a strike at the Stock-Yards. The weather was favorable for the cereals. As compared with Saturday pork closed 45 cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, ribs 7½ cents lower. wheat and corn ¼ cent lower on the leading future, rye ¼ cent lower, flaxseeds firm, oats and barley steady.

DRACUT, Mass., may boast the highest high-license tax in the country, its selectmen having decided to issue but one license and to charge $8,000 for it. As Dracut is a small country village, and one of its citizens was found willing to take the license at that figure, it argues either that the solitary saloonkeeper must have extraordinary courage or that Dracut must be an extraordinarily thirsty community. It is possible as the one saloonkeeper has the monopoly of the business that he may put up prices to a height that will be correspondingly as altitudinous as the license he pays, so that he may get a living out of his business even if he does not make large profits. As the town gets the whole of the license fee it is for its interest to see the saloon-man through, while at the same time it regulates him and keeps him in good order; and rather than have him embarrassed he may find good neighbors ready to chip in and help him through with his load. However this may be, Dracut has got high license down to a fine point.

THE *American Grocer* makes a strong point against the Butterworth bill by calling attention to the fact that the Government of the United States for many years has supplied the commissariat of its army and navy with material bought for future delivery. It advertises for such supplies, stipulating for them to be delivered at certain designated points as wanted, and it is well known that on this plan the purchases are made at lower prices than must be paid if the buying was done directly from stocks in the storehouse of the merchant. The men who bid on these contracts do not as a rule own the property at the time of making up their estimates. Some of them are manufacturers, but even they expect to buy the raw material and effect its conversion after the bid has been accepted. For the rest it may be said that they count on being able to buy the goods in the open market, which is a speculative one in nearly every case. The proposed legislation would permit the Government to supply its needs this way in the future as in the past, but would destroy the advantage hitherto derived from a resort to it, and there is no justice in allowing that to the people en masse which is denied to individual citizens.

THE Grain Shippers' Association of Northwestern Iowa has approved the action of the Chicago Board of Trade in stopping the issue of continuous quotations, and declares the conviction that such news is not necessary to the commerce of the country. It is now nearly a month since the board entered on its measure of reform, and in that time many of the more than a thousand bucket-shops in this country have closed up business, while the rest are taking in little cash in the shape of bets on the grain markets. In that time also there has been an important rise in prices, which leading members of the board claim to be in large part due to the fact that the said bucket-shops no longer act as a dead weight in keeping down quotations. There is some reason for the statement, though the changed tone in wheat is legitimately due to the discovery that a great deal of the winter sown grain was damaged by the frosts of last month. The advance in the other cereals has had no such spur, yet they too are out of the dead rut which kept them for many weary months at a range 25 per cent below the level of the preceding seventeen years. And the foreigners seem to be just as willing to take our corn and oats now as when they were offered in this market at several cents less per bushel. The export movement in both is simply phenomenal. That of oats is especially noteworthy, as it has hitherto been supposed that their light weight in proportion to bulk formed an insuperable objection to sending them across the Atlantic.

SIX pages in the latest issue of *Science* are devoted to "consumption," or phthisis, and the means by which it may be suppressed. The theory advanced is not more interesting on account of its novelty than for the hope it holds out that humanity at last has discovered a means of escape from the ravages of the dread scourge which stands credited with a large percentage of the deaths that are recorded in the bills of mortality. The theory is that the disease is the direct result of a reduction in the breathing surface of the lungs below a certain point in proportion to the remainder of the body, and is solely produced by conditions that tend to reduce the breathing capacity. It is stated that consumption has been experimentally caused by conditions which bring about this result, that we can at any time watch its direct production by these conditions in the dust-inhaling trades, that it has been caused repeatedly by confinement, both in man and animals, and that there is no recorded case of consumption, experimental or otherwise, in which these conditions were absent. It is claimed that this is true even of those children of consumptive parents who become diseased, and that such perpetuation has been prevented by the removal or counteraction of the inducing causes. If all this be true the revelation will add some years to the present average duration of human life, as the lung expansion which results from deep breathing is at the command of almost every one, and can be obtained at no cost beyond that of a little pleasant exercise.

THE SAWBUCK AND ITS LIMITATIONS.

THE TRIBUNE, as a substitute for drugs, has advocated the sawbuck as the most practical and effective medium of securing improved digestion by physical exercise; and large numbers of those who presented their views Sunday last evidently favored the notion of sawing their way to better health. While still adhering to its belief that if persons of sedentary habits needing exercise would avail themselves of it they would find it a better cure for dyspepsia, torpid liver, catarrh, and insomnia than the drug store can furnish, THE TRIBUNE does not expect to see the wood-saw come into general use, or to witness the cheering spectacle of thousands of dyspeptic, bad-livered, and weak kneed and backed old and middle-aged men getting up a sharp appetite for breakfast and throwing off effete matter by deep inhalations of oxygen by the vigorous use of saw and ax. The remedy is too simple and practical, too plebeian and unfashionable, and rather than follow it the dyspeptics will still rush to the physicians and the pharmacists, cram themselves with pills and boluses, and still further enervate their stomachs and livers and increase their catarrh.

It is discouraging that this should be so, for there is no antidote for the ills growing out of the lack of exercise like the sawbuck. It brings the lungs and numerous joints and muscles into play. It promotes the combustion of oxygen and carbon. It opens the pores and throws off the dead matter. It is admirably adapted to Nature's recuperative processes, as it is full of rest intervals. One may saw slowly and cut deeply or saw rapidly and cut lightly, taking short rests, and vary the intervals between slabs or sticks with the splitting ax, which brings other sets of muscles into play and introduces a delightful change. There is no finer antidote against the deteriorating influences of dyspepsia and catarrh, no deadlier foe to microbe than the sawbuck. It is unquestionably a panacea for many bad conditions of the body, but it will not be adopted. It is unfashionable and smacks of physical toil, and the victims would rather have the diseases caused by lack of proper exercise and patronize the doctors, travel here and there for a brief time, and have an obituary notice in the papers setting forth their sudden taking off by heart failure, apoplexy, or some other fashionable ailment than to use the homely and health-giving sawbuck and be well.

Evidently what is needed, then, is some form of exercise which shall not be plebeian, and which at the same time shall combine entertainment with work. The evil effect of work alone upon exercise is illustrated in that great American nuisance called base-ball. Time was when base-ball was unprofessional, offered its pleasures to all, called for the genial exercise of arms, legs, and lungs, and combined the maximum of enjoyment with the minimum of monotony. Now, reduced to an exact science, relegated to nine professionals, made so dangerous that players have to be helmeted and cuirassed to save their lives, and played for wages, it is no longer a joyous, breezy, exhilarating out-door sport, but a tedious, monotonous exhibition by the paid professionals themselves and an opportunity for pool-rooming, betting, and gambling on the part of the outside crowd. What is needed, then, is some substitute for the sawbuck, if we cannot have that, which will secure the same healthy exercise and at the same time combine pleasure with it. Where is the inventor who will contrive some machine or toy for middle-aged and old men and women which can be used at home in the morning, which will be attractive and entertaining in its use, and which will give an equivalent for the exercise of the sawbuck and the washboard? In most of the gymnasiums more harm than good is done by injudicious use of strength, and they are not available at the time they should be visited,—namely: in the morning. Massage is better than nothing, but it is a poor substitute for the sawbuck. Walking is good, but walking in city streets, which are always the same at all seasons of the year, grows monotonous. Who will contrive the substitute for the sawbuck which shall unite with its healthfulness the qualities of freshness, variety, pleasure, and mental entertainment? In other words, who will lay out a royal road to exercise?

THE OLD PRO-SLAVERY HATE NOT DEAD YET.

Every vote against the World's Fair bill in the Senate was cast by a Southern Senator. THE TRIBUNE commenting on this fact and explaining that it could not be due to politics, as Chicago was at this moment a Democratic city, said with sincere regret that the sectional nature of the negative vote could be accounted for only on the hypothesis that the hatred of Chicago at the South during the war because it was a loyal city in the forefront of battle for the restoration of the Union still rankled in the breasts of some of those fossilized survivors of the conflict who, soaked through and through with disloyalty, hold seats in the Senate, and will perhaps do so till they die.

THE TRIBUNE, while deploring this display of sectional animosity, still expressed the hope that it was limited to the old plantation lords and did not exist among the representatives of the new, young South talked about by Grady. It would like to think so yet, but an editorial in the Nashville *American*, in reply to the article in this paper, acknowledging and justifying that hate, causes it to fear that it may have been mistaken. Had the answer come from one of the Gulf States it would not have been surprised. But it was astonished to have it come from Tennessee, where there is no basis for a race issue; where the blacks are only a quarter of the population and are not a disturbing political element, except, perhaps, in one Congressional district. Whatever legislation Congress may agree on regarding National elections will have no effect in Tennessee.

Nor have the relations between this city and that State been unpleasant. When Memphis was stricken with yellow-fever the charity of Chicago was unstinted. Chicago capital has assisted in the development of the State—of Middle and West much more than of East Tennessee. Tennesseans have settled in Chicago and have been given high and honorable offices by the people. Therefore Chicagoans cannot see why the Senators from Tennessee should not vote for the World's Fair bill instead of dodging the question or being paired against the measure. Nor can they see why of the House members only the three Republicans from East Tennessee should vote for Chicago.

The *American* not merely admits the existence of this low and degrading sectional hate, but it attempts to justify it. It says:

> No Southern man can be one day in Chicago or any part of the Northwest without hearing his people and section maligned and vilified with epithets as coarse and bitter as hate and ruffianism can utter. Why should any Southerner want the World's Fair to be held in the very hotbed of sectional hate, and where he would daily and hourly be compelled to hear the scoffs and gibes, the insults and the slanders of the most ribald, scurrilous, and vindictive press upon earth?

There is but one answer to that: It is a lie, and he who wrote it knew it was a lie. Chicagoans and the people of the Northwest are generous. When ex-Rebel Southern men come their way they treat them with a courtesy and consideration which they would hardly extend to their own people. Chicago cooled down and forgot the war soon after it ended. The Western farmers have more tenacious memories than town folks, but they too forgot it long ago and treat a man from Tennessee or Georgia just as well as they do one from Massachusetts or Pennsylvania.

There is no excuse or sense for this continuance of the old pro-slavery hate against Chicago. The people here have done nothing to justify it. Perhaps the old, implacable pro-slaveryites cannot change; perhaps it was foreordained that from the cradle to the grave they should be haters of every person and place that was loyal to the Nation. Death, however, will sooner or later terminate such base resentments. Even the malignant editor of the *American* must pass away, and his hates and falsehoods will go with him.

JUDGE ALTGELD'S STRIKE REMEDY.

Judge Altgeld having been interviewed regarding the carpenters' strike said, among other things:

> The State has just as much power to require the employer and the employed to submit their differences to a competent tribunal as it has to require individuals who have a dispute over property to submit it to the decision of a court, and not to disturb the welfare or good order of society by attempting to fight it out among themselves. In fact, there is more reason for letting these latter fight out their disputes, because as a rule they do not affect the whole community. Disputes between employer and employed, if sufficiently protracted, tend to paralyze our whole industrial system.

Such loose talk on the part of a Judge is a little surprising. It is probable that a court or some other tribunal might fix the wages in a non-competitive business with reasonable fairness. If the employer were a street railway company a court might ascertain what its fixed charges were, what a fair profit on capital invested would be, and what the current receipts were. As those receipts would surely increase year by year, it could fix the remuneration of labor with little fear of interfering with the employer. But that can never be the case with a competitive business, especially where the whole world is a competitor. Take the case of Mr. Armour. A bad winter on the cattle ranges, a war in Europe or India, an increased duty on tin-plate, the competition of a rival in the Argentine Republic or on the plains of Russia, all of them matters beyond the control of an Illinois court, affect his business, his profits, the wages which he can afford to pay. He alone knows what wages he can offer labor, and no court or board of directors has the intelligence to determine it for him. Sooner than pay wages at the order of a court, which he deemed too high, he would, of course, shut up shop. If the law forbade his doing that, or provided that the court might put his property into the hands of a receiver to run it, the business would soon die an artificial death.

Natural equity would also demand that if the employer is bound to furnish employment at specified rates of wages the employed be bound to furnish labor at the rates which the court prescribes. How the striker is to be forced to do it, while the present system of government lasts, no one has yet suggested.

The whole talk of the Judge has a strong savor of arbitrary State socialism and of interference with personal liberty.

PURDY'S CHEEKY REPORT.

Commissioner Purdy seems to be an apt pupil of Mayor Cregier. His annual report, published three months late, bears evidence of the fact. It is nearly as inaccurate, misleading, and untruthful as the Mayor's recent message to the Council. Whatever there was of importance in the line of public improvements during the year of which the report speaks was projected by Mayor Roche. Most of them were contracted for. Some of them were under way when Mayor Cregier and Commissioner Purdy took hold. Now Purdy takes credit for all of them—for the extension of the electric light plant, which has dragged through a year of Purdy's sleepy administration and which is not yet completed; for the new water tunnels, which also make progress at snail's pace; for the new pumping (West Side) station, which was nearly completed when Mayor Roche's time expired.

But it is not necessary to go through the whole list. The fact remains that not one public work of any considerable importance has been initiated by Mayor Cregier or Commissioner Purdy. Improvements that had been commenced or contracted for by Mayor Roche have been delayed in the completion through Purdy's shiftlessness. Possibly some of the delay was due to the desire to favor pet contractors.

These things being so, Purdy's claim for credit for the present administration is, to say the least, somewhat presumptuous. No such exhibition of gall could be expected from such a mild-mannered man as Purdy. The Mayor's fine Italian hand may be discerned through the report.

AMOUNT OF MONEY CIRCULATING IN FRANCE.

A paper printed at Aspen (Col.) attacks THE TRIBUNE because it is against Senator Stanford's plan for lending money on cheap terms to farmers who have mortgages on their land. It says:

> Undoubtedly the per capita circulation of money in the United States does not exceed $14. This is not enough. The actual wealth of the people of the United States is estimated at sixty-two billions of dollars, which makes the average wealth of the people $940. France, with an average wealth to each individual of $1,070, has a per capita money circulation of $42.55, and today France is the only country on earth, notwithstanding its heavy enforced payment to Germany and its immense losses in the Panama canal, where the common people, the small farmers and mechanics, are making any money. Under our per capita circulation, be it $18 or $14, the prices of all staple commodities produced are below the cost of production. In New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York, by official reports in those States, the value of the land itself has declined until agriculture is no longer profitable and the real estate is being gathered in by the mortgagees.

It is easy to tell whether there is money enough in this country for the needs of the people and to enable them to make their exchanges. If any article of commerce is offered for sale and a would-be buyer cannot get money to pay for it, no matter how good the collaterals he will pledge for a loan, it may be said that there is a scarcity of money. But that is happening nowhere. No exchanges are delayed because of the difficulty of procuring money in some one of its forms with which to make them for any merchandise which has market value. The fact that certain persons have no money and would like to have some is not evidence of the scarcity of cash in the community. If they will offer anything valuable for it they will get money at once.

There is money enough in France if it were in circulation to reach that $42.55 figure. But it does not circulate. In that country gold and silver coins are *investments*. The savings of the peasant classes are not put into banks or loaned on land as here, but they are put into gold and silver coins and buried, to be dug up when needed. In this respect the Frenchman and the Hindoo are much alike. When the Government of France needs money, as when it paid the war indemnity to Germany, it issues bonds and calls on the people to take them, and these hidden hoards come to the surface. Then the peasants go to saving up more coin. Thus France is eternally swallowing up gold and silver and hiding them away, to give them up only when some family or national emergency happens. Were all the money now in French safety vaults and earthen pots thrown on the market it would lie stagnant in banks. It would not circulate, for it would not be needed. There are not enough exchanges made to call for one-third of the coin that exists in that country. Two-thirds of the gold and silver in France might just as well have remained unextracted from the mines so far as daily circulation in trade and commerce is concerned. The Colorado print did not know what it was talking about.

ROTTEN TAMMANY.

The grand jury in New York has refused to indict Mr. E. L. Godkin of the *Post* for criminal libel in publishing biographical sketches of the rotten Tammany leaders. Three complaints were brought—two by Bernard F. Martin and one by Peter Mitchell, both Assembly bosses. Pending the action of the jury the *Post* discontinued the circulation of the pamphlet, but now announces: "We shall immediately resume the sale of our pamphlet, entitled 'The New Tammany,' price five cents per copy."

It is now not improbable that the *Post* may wait a few days in order to bring its pamphlet down to date, or that it may be obliged to issue a new and amplified edition. The probings into the rottenness of Tammany grow more startling in their revelations from day to day. The story of brother-in-law McCann, told to the Fassett committee with much reluctance, touches upon Mayor Grant and Boss Croker very heavily, for, while no one has doubted that these men have made a great deal out of office and have come down very generously with contributions of money to expedite the corrupt purposes of Tammany, it has not been supposed that they were principals in bribery or fraud of any description, or that they were so incautious or audacious as to criminally involve themselves. But brother-in-law McCann tells a tough story, the various chapters of which set forth (1) that Grant and Croker were engaged in a scheme to expend $180,000 in purchasing Aldermen in 1884 to confirm the former as Commissioner of Public Works; (2) that Grant while Sheriff paid over $25,000 as part of his emoluments to the Croker family, and that with this money the Crokers bought their home; and (3) that Grant's private secretary has attempted on several occasions to induce Mrs. Croker to leave the city and join her fugitive husband in Europe, who is ostensibly seeking his health there—apparently with no possibility of finding it, however, so long as this investigation lasts.

It now remains for the Mayor of New York and the leader of Tammany to explain away brother-in-law McCann's extraordinary testimony, if they can, and send him to the penitentiary for perjury. *Vice versa*, if they cannot do it, they ought to be headed for the penitentiary with all possible dispatch. It will not do for them to say that McCann's testimony is the result of private malice. They must disprove it beyond all doubt. There is nothing in it which does violence to the general reputation of Tammany. Mayor Grant's record is not a gilt-edged one, for it has been proved that as Sheriff he shared in illegal fees and extra compensations extorted from merchants and taxpayers, and Boss Croker's absence at this juncture is very suspicious, to say the least. If they are innocent men, of course Grant will make it hot for McCann, and Croker will take the first steamer for home to help him. The corrupt and disgraceful old organization is in even a worse fix than it was in Tweed's days. The *Post* should not hurry its pamphlet out. It may have some valuable additions to make to it.

A CITY paper says that at a meeting of Bohemians who work at the Stock Yards the sentiment was strong in favor of a strike:

> And a few were even so enthusiastic as to say that "scabs" (independent citizens) who attempted to work ought to be shot down. "They are not men," said one man, "and ought to be killed like mad dogs if they try to work when we are struggling for our rights."

At a meeting the other day Mr. Gompers of New York, the head of the Federation of Labor, said:

> "The 'scab' is of ten thousand times more danger to humanity than all the lepers in the world." The audience fairly went wild with delight, and shouts upon shouts of applause went up. Mr. Gompers said upon this same subject: "The 'scab,' the non-union man, is an enemy to himself, to his wife and child, and to the human race."

The non-union man is a person who is sometimes willing to work for more hours or lower wages than the union men are asking, and who consequently interferes with their getting what they demand. He may be foolish in not making common cause with the others, and sharing their possible gains, but he is not acting illegally when he prefers $2 a day in the hand to $2.50 in the bush.

But, aside from that, how can artisans who think it right to drive into their own ranks by violence those who refuse to combine to force up wages and cut down hours find fault with those railroads or sugar refiners or oil refiners, or manufacturers of any kind, who make war with and crush out other roads or manufacturers who will not enter into their combinations so that all may make larger profits out of the community? What is the essential difference between union men who break a fellow-workman's head unless he enters their combine or distillers or refiners who injure a rival's business till he finds it is wisdom to join them?

THE junior Democratic organ of this city moralizes on the fact that the Congressional committee now in Arkansas examined seventy-five colored voters at one precinct who swore they voted for John M. Clayton, the Republican candidate. An examination of the ballots showed there were 210 for Breckinridge and only forty-four for Clayton. Then the junior organ remarks:

> The ballots also showed that many of the negroes had actually voted for Breckinridge. Not one of them could tell one ticket from the other. This illustrates the crime against civilization the Republican party committed in enfranchising a race wholly unfitted for the ballot. Whatever may be thought of misleading such voters the offense is as nothing compared with the wickedness of an attempt by Congress to perpetrate a fraud for the sake of putting them into power and making them the rulers of the white race.

Is there no other explanation of this shortage of Republican votes than enfranchising the working classes in the South? Democracy is everywhere the same. It uses the same fraudulent devices to disfranchise its opponents in Arkansas that it does in New Jersey, New York, Indiana, or Georgia. Not long ago, in the Third Precinct of the old Eighteenth Ward of this city, an examination of the ballots showed that a number of Republicans, including the father-in-law of the Republican candidate for the Senate, had voted for the Democrat, one Brand. These Republicans swore, like the Arkansas colored men, that they had voted Republican tickets. The junior organ did not venture to claim that these Republicans had voted for Brand. It did not claim they could not tell one ticket from another. It would have liked to but dared not. As Arkansas Democrats are tarred with the same brush as their Illinois brethren the reasonable explanation of these seeming colored votes for Breckinridge is that the Democrats destroyed the genuine ballots and substituted bogus ones. That is the whole story.

For more than thirty years Sussex County has been the hotbed of Democracy in Delaware. On a straight party vote there has never been a possibility of Republican success, but two years ago, owing to a faction fight among the Democrats, the Republicans got control. Believing that Democrats could not have been in possession of office for thirty years without something being rotten in Denmark, the Republicans recently began looking the books over, with the result that they found $50,000 stolen outright in one case, and cases of bribery among the ex-officials cropping out in all directions. Thus it is in Delaware as everywhere, Democrats cannot be trusted with other people's money. If it were possible to overhaul the books in all localities where Democrats have been in power for any length of time the revelations would be simply astonishing and would undermine all confidence in Democratic human nature. In view of the exposition of weakness displayed by Democratic State, county, and city Treasurers, as well as other officials of that party, it is incomprehensible that even in Democratic communities the people should elect Democrats to office where they have management and control of treasuries. As a matter of simple economy and precaution it would seem much wiser for Democrats to choose Republican Treasurers, knowing the weakness of their brethren and their proneness, as soon as they get control of a treasury, to run their hands into it, take out the money and apply it to their own uses. It will probably come to this before long.

RECENT occurrences have disturbed Mr. Cleveland's mental equipoise to such an extent that he is now nearly a week behind on tariff-reform letters.

WE prevaricated.—*New York World.*
You did not.—*New York Sun.*
Who ever saw the like in New York journalism before?

GEN. BOOTH of the Salvation Army has a plan for the settlement of all labor questions and the abolition of all poverty. He will communicate it to anybody who will write to him and inclose sufficient stamps.

PATTI has gone, but something seems to whisper that she will be here again in due season, breathing the atmosphere of "Home, Sweet Home," and assisting in her own sweet way in reducing the surplus.

IN the matter of a sugar crop Kansas is now determined to beet.

CHICAGO made a gallant fight for the "World's Fair" and won it. All honor to the great city. We ought now to join in, all hands from all parts of the country, and help her to make the occasion a crowning success. The Government loaned or guaranteed the "Centennial Exhibition" of Philadelphia $5,000,000. The country is vastly better off today for the Centennial Exhibition. Now let the Government loan or guarantee Chicago $10,000,000 and let a proper committee have the money in hand to begin work at once. No time should be lost. The money is in the Treasury idle—let it be put into use at once. This is the wise way, and this way will insure success.—*St. Louis National Educator.*

IF the procession of strikers next Thursday encounters the grand procession of movers somebody is likely to get run over.

IN a sermon at Englewood Sunday evening Dr. Thomas spoke of the habit of wearing earrings as "a bit of paganism that has come down to us from savage ancestors." A great many fair ears in the audience promptly blushed in response.

A LARGE tract of land has been set apart near Lake Winnipeg for raising buffaloes. It has been decided that these monarchs of the Western plains must not become extinct. A firm of capitalists have so decided. There may be some sentiment in the movement, but the dominating idea is probably cash.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Why It Was Not a Success.

Mabel—"How is that anti-kissing club over on the avenue getting along?"

Maud—"It's about dead. Nobody that's kissable has ever joined it yet."

Not in Need of It.

Physician (reflectively)—"H'm! The case is one, I think, that will yield to a mild stimulant. Let me see your tongue, madam, if you please."

Husband of patient (hastily)—"Doctor, her tongue doesn't need any stimulating."

At the Party.

"Young Fathead seems to be paying particular attention to Miss Dulwitz. What a match that would be? They were made for each other."

"For shame! That's the cruelest speech I ever heard."

"Cruel to which?"

"To both."

Different Now.

Sunday-School Superintendent (explaining the lesson)—"Many of these Scripture names, children, have a special meaning. Can any one of you tell me the signification of this name 'Ichabod'?"

Several Voices—"'The glory has departed.'"

Superintendent—"Correct. If, then, you wished to convey the idea that some man—say a politician—had become unpopular and could no longer succeed in any of his ambitions you"—[smiling pleasantly]—"would call him——"

Whole School—"Dennis!"

PERSONALS.

The Prince of Wales is an expert typewriter, and his dozen secretaries have all been supplied with machines.

Mme. Patti's New York friends are claiming that she has been offered $10,000 a night to sing in the Chicago Auditorium during the World's Fair.

Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, is writing for a German scientific journal a valuable paper upon the language of the Tupi race, the principal Indian tribe of Brazil.

Col. Ingersoll claims that he has absolutely no superstition, unless it be that of the old Scotch woman who always said she felt that she would live through the year if she lived through February.

Mme. Carnot, wife of the French President, visits hospitals, assists at bazaars, entertains all classes, and is kind to everybody. She buys the laces of which she is so fond in France, and will have no dealings with foreigners.

The Empress of Germany speaks French with a German accent, Bismarck puts a Berlin curve on his English, and the Czar of Russia knows so little of the language of the United States that he couldn't bless himself in it.

Queen Victoria summoned a photographer to Aix-les-Bains, all the way from Cannes, in order that he might take a series of portraits of herself and those members of the royal family who are staying with her. One large photograph was taken of the whole group, including the Connaught children.

President Henry Rice of the United Hebrew Charities says that 25,000 Hebrews have come to this country annually for the last four or five years. Of these 17,000 or 18,000 came from Russia, and only 600 or 700 from Germany. Not many of them were skilled mechanics, and very few entered lines of business.

The Rev. Richard Beebe, who died recently in West Springfield, Mass., years ago refused the saying, "You can't make a whistle out of a pig's tail," by making two whistles out of such raw material, and they are still preserved by a citizen of that place. But the conversion of a sow's ear into a silk purse remains unaccomplished.

Prince Bismarck has never been called "The Iron Chancellor" by the Germans. The title is one of French or British invention. Bismarck was called "Der Eiserne Graf" after the battle of Sadowa, and for years he was known only as "The Iron Count." But this title is said to have been given him in admiration for his nerve in himself arresting Blinde, who tried to assassinate him in the open street.

The Rev. Samuel Seabury, who something over a century ago was a leading pulpit light of Hempstead, L. I., wrote this letter in 1783: "The ticket No. 5,986, in the Lighthouse and Public Lottery of New York, drew in my favor, by the blessing of God, £500 (of which I received £425, there being a deduction of 15 per cent), for which I now record to my posterity my thanks and praise to Almighty God, the giver of all good. Amen."

Mr. Nathan Harvey of Topeka, Kas., has in his possession his wedding suit, which was made in Richmond, Ind., in 1832, in a shop in which Schuyler Colfax, Gen. Burnside, and ex-Congressman Shryock were journeymen. The suit consists of white duck trousers, a buff vest with brass buttons, and a blue swallow-tail coat, also trimmed with brass buttons. The cloth for these garments cost $4 and the making $8. Mr. Harvey also has a hat purchased for the same occasion which was made by Oliver P. Morton.

Mary Anderson has written to a friend in Louisville confirming the report of her engagement to marry young Mr. Navarro, and she adds that she will never accept another theatrical engagement while she lives.

Senator Pettigrew, speaking of his vote for the admission of the two Republican Senators from Montana, says he felt about it as a friend of his named Burleigh did about an appointment he asked of President Lincoln for a friend. "It was a judicial appointment, and Lincoln asked Burleigh if his candidate had any knowledge of law. 'Well, no, Mr. President,' responded Burleigh, 'but he is h—l on the equities.' The equities of the Montana case were all with Sanders and Power."

CURRENT NOTES.

Consider the lilies—how very expensive they are.—*Boston Herald.*

A flight of fancy is the product of a soar head.—*Binghamton Republican.*

The rule of taking a thing without asking for it stops with kissing your girl.—*Philadelphia Times.*

"The Dearest Spot on Earth" is Patti's "Home, Sweet Home." Admission $1.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Wibble—"Isn't the word 'growler' a London expression?" Wabble—"Certainly not. It is purely A-merry-can."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Wife—"If I were to die tonight, darling, what would you do?" Husband—"Telephone for the undertaker, I presume."—*Washington Star.*

Employer—"Well, Patrick which is the bigger fool, you or I?" Patrick—"Faith, I couldn't say, sor, but it's not mesilf, surely."—*Boston Budget.*

Painter to the County Judge, who is visiting his studio—"Now, this is my first picture. What is your judgment on it?" "Imprisonment for life only."—*Philadelphia Times.*

"You do not believe in a fish diet, do you, professor?" "Certainly." "Then why do you say in your book on 'Health,' 'Do not go into the water after a hearty meal?'"—*New York Sun.*

First Young Lady (at railroad station)—"What time is it now, dear?" Second Young Lady (looking at her watch)—"Mercy! We must begin saying good-by, dear. The train will be here in half an hour."—*New York Weekly.*

Mrs. De Rich (listening to new prima donna at the opera)—"Isn't she splendid?" Mr. De Rich (wealthy manufacturer, enthusiastically)—"Just grand! She's worthy of a place alongside of Patti in my soap advertisements."—*New York Weekly.*

"I will be a sister to you," she said. "No," he replied sadly; "I've got one sister who wears my neckties, borrows car-fare, loses my hair brush, puts tidies all over the furniture in my room, and expects me to take her to the theater twice a week. I think I'll go out into the world and forget you."—*Washington Post.*

TARIFF TIDBITS.

San Francisco *Alta* (Dem.): It is hard, we grant, to make a tariff bill to suit everybody. But Maj. McKinley has performed the easier task of making one that suits nobody.

Washington *Post* (Ind.): The New York customs officials are still holding the Maori god which was imported for the art museum. There is no duty on idols, but the customs officials evidently think there should be.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* (Rep.): The Philadelphia *Times* says that "Mr. McKinley has written a comic opera. The farmers are supplying the music." "Jess so," but somehow the music is not in sympathy with the libretto.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): The question is not to frame a tariff bill which is absolutely faultless, for that is impossible, but to frame one as nearly free from faults as is practicable. The McKinley bill, as all intelligent Republicans who have studied it are aware, is still far from the latter stage.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* (Rep.): Until the Republican party learns the distinction between free trade and tariff reform it can look for such monstrosities as the McKinley bill almost any day in the week. Misinformation has really convinced Congressman McKinley that he is in line with his party. But he is not.

New York *Times* (Mug.): The Committee of Ways and Means apparently believes that the broad agricultural back that has so long staggered under the varied assortment of its tariff loads will not mind this new weight if only the agricultural mind can be tickled enough with such amusing favors as a tax of 5 cents a dozen on foreign eggs.

Boston *Globe* (Dem.): It proposes to tax imported knit goods from 35½ to 44 cents a pound plus from 40 to 50 per cent. Under this bill a pound of woolen stockings, worth perhaps 42 cents, will have to pay to Uncle Sam's treasury a tax of 65 cents, making the pound cost the consumer, besides freights and middlemen's profits, $1.07 instead of 42 cents.

Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.): The New York *Sun* declares that "the McKinley tariff bill is a fine old Republican humbug." It previously expressed a similar opinion in regard to the Mills bill, which could be summed up by calling it a fine old Democratic humbug. After a complete examination of both measures, the public may be inclined to regard the *Sun's* opinion as measurably correct in both cases.

Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Ind.-Rep.): A tariff bill framed not on principles of the general welfare, but upon grounds of political expediency, is about as curious a thing as could well be imagined, as an example of statesmanship. The McKinley bill is apparently a wholly political or partisan measure. Its original principle is that of recouping the manufacturers who had the fat fried out of them in 1888 to meet the demands of Dudley and his associate vote-purchasers. They are to have their fat restored to them out of the pockets of the entire country, everybody who is forced to buy their wares paying his full share. The popular purse is to be pried and kept open, to the end that the party managers shall give reclamation to the manufacturers who supplied the "fat" for campaign funds which were chiefly used for corrupting voters.

New York *Evening Post* (Ind.): A decorated china dinner set now costing $30 will be advanced to $40, and a printed one from $8.50 to $11.50. This is to be accomplished by adding to the dutiable value of things imported the cost of crates, packing, inland freight, commissions, port charges, and all other expenses connected with the shipment, which are disproportionately heavy for such bulky and fragile goods as crockery and glassware. The duty on this kind of crockery is 60 per cent. It is proposed to increase this exorbitant tax by requiring the importer to pay 60 per cent duty on the crates and straw in which they are packed and which are worth nothing afterward, on the labor of packing and carting, on the foreign railway and insurance charges, etc. In every case where any such thing now costs a dollar it is to cost hereafter a dollar and sixty cents.

Immigration Dregs.

New York *Sun:* Everybody who came to this country in the early days was an adventurer. He left the Old World to better his condition. The first colonists in New England styled themselves adventurers.

But in those early days we got from the other side some of the best blood we have. It belonged to English yeomen, to stout Irishmen, and to the Huguenots of France.

Alas! Modern immigration is bringing us more debased varieties of the human race. They are adventurers, but they lack the high and noble spirit of the old stock who built up an empire in the New World.

Made to Deceive.

The more the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Tariff Rep.) studies the Ways and Means Tariff bill the more indignant it becomes over it. "The more the McKinley bill is examined," it says, "the more clearly it is seen to be the work of political tricksters; the more certain it is to be shown as not based upon wise and enduring principles of National prosperity. It is a one-sided, narrow-minded, partisan, vote-catching, double-ender affair, that may for a time catch voters at both ends, but in a little while it will lose more than is gained thereby. The Republican party never yet succeeded in that sort of business. It does not deserve to, and it never will."

If Silver, Why Not Corn?

Philadelphia *Record:* In the light of the proposition of the caucus Silver bill to buy up all the silver produced in the United States and a proportion of the product of other countries, the demand of the Farmers' Alliance that the Government shall warehouse the grain crops and advance money on warehouse receipts is quite moderate and reasonable. Why should not the Government buy up all the corn as well as all the silver? There is an Egyptian precedent for a Government corn deal which ought not to be overlooked. It was an exceedingly successful operation.

In Striking Contrast.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Francis Murphy recently took a turn in Iowa and rounded up 20,000 people who signed the temperance pledge. What has prohibition to show for its five years' work, ostensibly in the same area? Twenty thousand gilded palaces of sin, misnamed drug stores, and saloons running wide open in all important cities. The contrast is striking.

Will He Take the Bakery?

Des Moines *Register:* There is a growing probability that one of the Presidential buns of the future may be a Bush.

HIGHWAY AND BYWAY.

Are the People Always Right?

"Occasionally the people open their eyes to find they have made fools of themselves."

This remark was made by a man who is in the railroad business. The fact should not cause him to be prejudged.

"I saw a man awhile ago," he continued, "who has always considered himself one of the people. You know that a few years ago there was a loud cry raised against the railroads of the country. The people, no doubt, had some grievances. I am not such a fool as to say that railroads never do anything they shouldn't do, although I am not going out on the roof to say it. But you know how it is with the people. When they get started they are apt to go further than they should

UNDONE BY THEIR ALLY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN MAKES A SPEECH AND "PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT."

In the House of Commons He Rises to Support the Government's Land-Purchase Bill, but His Remarks Alarm His Tory Friends—Marquis de Mores Arrested—The Austrian Government Preparing to Take Summary Measures to Quell Labor Riots.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, April 28.—For three or four hours today the House of Commons presented a crowded appearance, but the temporary return of vitality was not sufficiently strong to survive beyond the fated hour of 8. When that struck Sir William Harcourt was left speaking to almost empty benches. Mr. Gladstone was in his place betimes looking somewhat better than he has since his last indisposition. Mr. Chamberlain also came down early, which is a sure sign that he intended to take a leading part in the debate. Lord Hartington was there to support his Unionist friend, and on the Irish benches there were Dillon, William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, and other Nationalist leaders. The strangers' galleries were filled. Lord Spencer was conspicuous in the front row.

Altogether the House once more presented a lively scene, and then Mr. Dillon resumed his debate on the Irish Land Purchase bill, for nothing seems to excite any interest which has not some bearing on Ireland. Mr. Dillon undoubtedly made an eloquent and effective speech, and the House listened to him with deep attention. He never fails to interest an audience, and tonight he was particularly impressive. He threw out many suggestions of which more will be heard by and by, and it would not be a wise part for any Government to ignore all that fell from Mr. Dillon's lips tonight.

Mr. Chamberlain rose, as it was supposed, to support the second reading of the bill, but whether that was really his intention, or whether he wished to destroy the basis on which the bill rests, must now be a matter of opinion. At any rate, he made admission after admission which appeared to be fatal to the principle of the measure. He started off in his usual confident manner, but a little accident happened before he had got far. Mr. Dillon rose to make an explanation, and Mr. Chamberlain of course sat down, but unfortunately he sat down on his hat. This is a movement which never fails to tickle the house, and everybody was delighted. Lord Hartington seemed to be threatened with a fit of laughter, though he made heroic efforts to conceal it. Chamberlain himself tried to laugh, but at the same time he glanced ruefully at the hat and then hid it away under the seat. A new member generally finishes his first speech by sitting down upon his hat, but from the artful better things were expected. Recovering himself as soon as possible he went on with his speech, Mr. Gladstone occasionally correcting some assertion in regard to the Land bill of 1886, but always in a friendly and courteous manner. The Conservatives loyally kept themselves ready to cheer, but somehow they found few opportunities. The speech bewildered some of them and alarmed others. Mr Chamberlain very clearly proved that there ought not to be a Land Purchase bill until a new and improved form of local government had been set up in Ireland. He proved so many other things of the same kind that the judicious sort of Conservatives were taken completely back. Sometimes there was a loud buzz of conversation, sometimes troubled whispers went through the House. Mr. Chamberlain, in effect, proposed a new bill or series of bills. He must have been aware of the consternation he was causing, for the cheers dropped altogether, and even when he sat down the applause was slight. The Ministry seemed to be pretty nearly undone by their ally.

Lord Randolph Churchill's new liquor law bill will come on in the House tomorrow night and a warm debate upon it will doubtless take place. It is said that the brewers have been reconciled to the scheme and that the temperance party are in love with it. The lion will lie down with the lamb. Evidently Mr. Spurgeon is right. The end of all things cannot be far off.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

MARQUIS DE MORES ARRESTED.

It Is Rumored That He Has Been Inciting Workingmen to Murder and Pillage.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, April 28.—The well-known Western ranchman, Marquis de Mores, who lately has posed as an active friend of the laboringman and the Socialists, was arrested here today, though not without difficulty. As a candidate for a seat in the Municipal Council the Marquis had electoral offices in the Rue Sainte Ann, whither M. Dulac, the police commissary, repaired early this morning. Quite a posse of detectives were deputed to put the warrant into effect. The Marquis acquired, from his long residence in the United States, the pernicious habit of carrying at least one if not more six-chambered revolvers about his person and great proficiency in the use of the weapon. At At 7 this evening Mores returned to the Rue Tilsit. Suddenly, within a few paces of the expectant group, the Marquis came to a halt. Divining their purpose, he turned on his heel and made off in an opposite direction. The detectives bounded after him. Along the Rue Tilsit and down the Champs Elysées, which was at the time crowded with carriages and pedestrians returning from the Bois, went the Marquis and his pursuers. As the latter gained steadily on him M. Mores finally decided to surrender, and was arrested and taken to the Rue Berryer Police Station, whence, after a long cross-examination, he was transferred to a cell. Rumor has it that the police found incriminating literature in the Marquis' rooms inciting to murder and pillage.

Seven leading Anarchists have been arrested. A search of their residences resulted in the discovery of a secret printing press and a number of revolutionary documents. It is reported that all the Anarchist leaders will be arrested.

The Socialists at Lille, Department du Nord, and all the laboring centers in the department, especially at Roubaix and Armentieres, are inciting the workmen to acts of violence May-Day. The miners in the department are likely to remain tranquil. In the Department of Pas de Calais the miners are excited. Stringent measures have been taken by the authorities to prevent any riotous demonstrations. Two unknown men have been arrested at Versailles for circulating handbills inciting the soldiers to shoot their officers if they are ordered to charge on the workmen May 1.

M. Gregout, manager, and M. Malato, editor of the *Journal de l'Attaque*, have been sentenced to undergo fifteen months' imprisonment each and to pay a fine of 4,000 francs for inciting to murder and robbery.

AUSTRIAN MARTIAL LAW.

The Harsh Measures That May Be Resorted To to Prevent Labor Outbreaks.

[Mail and Express Cable.]

VIENNA, April 28.—[Special.]—The publication in the newspapers throughout Austria of the provisions of martial law as they stand in this Empire has had a powerful tendency toward removing the fears of disorder next Thursday, which have probably been greater here than in any other country in Europe, owing to the apparent unreadiness of the Government, as compared with Germany and France, for handling great bodies of rioters in the event of a general disturbance. It must be confessed that the danger in Austria is greater than the danger anywhere else; for, although the men have no leaders and are prevented by the vigorous repressive laws from holding meetings, discussing their affairs, and laying plans of action, this fact makes it impossible for the authorities to argue matters with them and removes all opportunity for bringing any personal influence to bear upon the masses, as is readily done when they have acknowledged leaders and representatives. The martial law has been in practical abeyance for forty years, with the result that the present generation has been hitherto quite ignorant of its stern provisions and the extreme power which it gives the official world over the people. Martial law may be proclaimed at any time by a simple district police inspector without waiting for the action of a higher authority or permitting any delay. As soon as this is done, every case of robbery, murder, arson, or resistance to the troops may be dealt with by a summary court, which is empowered to sentence an offender in any of these ways to hanging within two hours. Additional deaths resulting from the riot at Biala make the total number of victims seventeen.

The Burgomaster of Murschau has been threatened with death for forbidding a demonstration on May-Day. The Burgomaster of Stockerau, whose house contains a synagogue, has received a letter warning him that his house will be burned, and that not a Jew will escape alive. Anti-Jewish rioting is reported in Kolomea, Galicia.

MADRID, April 28.—The Government has given orders to permit a labor demonstration in Valencia May-Day unless disorders arise.

PARIS, April 28.—A meeting of Anarchists was held at Lyons yesterday, at which speeches were made favoring violence by the workingmen on the occasion of the labor demonstration May 1. Eleven of the participants in the meeting who were most active in favoring incendiary action were arrested.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

BRUSSELS, April 28.—It is calculated that 100,000 miners will be on a strike throughout Belgium May 1. The organizers of the demonstrations at Liege and Charleroi, two mining centers, count upon processions of respectively 25,000 and 30,000 men. In every town in Belgium save Ghent labor demonstrations will take place May 1. Ghent weavers yesterday decided to demonstrate the following Sunday.

BERLIN, April 28.—The Emperor announces that he will himself take command of the Berlin garrison May Day, and will ride at the head of the first body of troops that it may be necessary to send out to quell any tumultuous demonstration in the streets.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

ROME, April 28.—Italy has put her foot upon the neck of the proposed demonstration May 1. Tonight every city in the Kingdom is placarded with an order forbidding meetings or processions of any kind that day. The placards announce that the Government is prepared to use force. There is no danger of an uprising here, for the movement is strangled and every branch of the Government is on the alert to discover any sign of returning life.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Shah's Eunuchs Get Into Trouble with an Austrian Oculist.

VIENNA, April 28.—Society here is greatly excited over the circumstances attending the visit of the wife of the Shah of Persia to the Austrian capital to take advantage of the skill of a leading oculist. When the day for the operation arrived, the clashing of western customs and eastern prejudices occasioned several curious scenes. The three eunuchs of the lady's suite insisted on remaining in the room and almost assaulted the oculist when he asked the lady to remove her veil. The eunuchs proposed that the veil should be cut around the eye when it was necessary to see that organ, but nowhere else. The Persian Minister and the eunuchs had to be removed by force before the operation could be proceeded with. The eunuchs fought savagely, and it is will now be their duty to report to the Shah the indignity to which his wife has been subjected, and which, according to Persian law, is punishable by death.

Results of the French Elections.

PARIS, April 28.—M. de la Buch, Republican, has been elected Deputy for Correzz, defeating the Boulangist candidate whose election was quashed by the Chamber of Deputies some time ago. The returns of the municipal elections show that twelve Republicans, eight Conservatives, and one Boulangist have been successful. Fifty-nine supplementary ballots are necessary, the chances in these being in favor of forty-two Republicans, four Conservatives, and thirteen Boulangists.

Full returns show a tremendous falling off in the Boulangist vote. The result of the balloting is looked upon as a complete death blow to Boulangism.

The Interview with Bismarck.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, April 28.—The *Tageblatt*, *National Zeitung*, the *Freisinnige*, and other Berlin papers contain long extracts from the *Herald* interview with Prince Bismarck, of which some positively deny its authenticity, thus preferring to cry out of it rather than acknowledge the beat. Eugene Richter accepts the interview as the truth and writes a long editorial to the effect that while the Prince's views preach the doctrine of laissez faire with regard to the Socialistic demonstrations his policy while Chancellor was at variance with it.

England and the Triple Alliance.

[Mail and Express Cable.]

VIENNA, April 28.—The Austrian newspapers in commenting on the meeting of Queen Victoria with Kaiser Wilhelm at Darmstadt declare that England is practically an ally of the triple alliance although not formally committed to its support. Much color is given to this idea by the manifest friendship which has been confirmed and openly strengthened between Germany and England since the retirement of England's inveterate enemy, Prince Bismarck.

Schmidt Secretly Shot.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Chronicle's* Vienna correspondent says that Schmidt, who was implicated in the Cronstadt scandal, has been secretly shot in the Fortress of Peter and Paul. The Russian papers were forbidden to mention the shooting. The German naval and military attachés at St. Petersburg are treated coldly by Russian officers, and their expulsion from the clubs to which they belong is contemplated.

Malieton Has Signed the Treaty.

MELBOURNE, April 28.—Advices from Samoa received here state that Malieton, King of Samoa, signed the treaty for the settlement of the Samoan troubles in the presence of the various Consuls at Apia and a large number of the Samoan people. Tamasese and his party have signified their acceptance of the new régime.

Brevities by Cable.

A shock of earthquake occurred at Lisbon yesterday.

Two more Christians have been murdered at Monofatsi, Crete.

The Duke of Seville has been appointed to a high Government position at Havana.

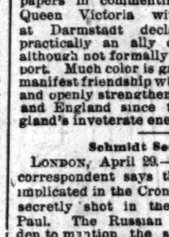
The Pope has conferred the Order of Christ upon Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the German Clerical party.

The Cologne *Gazette* has a dispatch announcing that the Russian Synod has refused to consent to the marriage of the Czarowitz and Emperor William's sister.

MISSING SINCE LAST AUGUST.

Little Frank Schubert of Washington Heights.

The mother of little Frank Schubert, who disappeared last August from his home in Washington Heights, is nearly crazed with grief over his continued absence. Until lately Mrs. Schubert looked hopefully for his return, but now she is despondent and spends a great portion of her time wandering about in search of her lost child.



FRANK SCHUBERT.

Frank left the house about 9 o'clock the morning of Aug. 18, and since that time nothing has been seen of him. He was then 13 years old, rather large for his age, with light brown hair, and dark brown eyes. He is bright, reads and writes readily, and is given to making friends with strangers. His great fondness for horses leads his parents to think that some farmer may have taken him home under the belief that the child had no one to care for him. His father, Frank Schubert Sr., is in the employ of the Rock Island road and has spent a great part of his earnings lately in endeavoring to find his boy. The accompanying picture was taken five years ago, but is sufficiently like the missing boy to aid materially in identification. Any information sent to Frank Schubert, Washington Heights, Ill., will be gratefully received.

Two Sides of the Muff Question.

While passing along Tremont street the other day I heard one of two women in front of me say to the other? "No self-respecting lady should go out without a muff at this season." As the person to whom this remark was addressed was muffless it seemed in the nature of a rebuke, and that she considered it such was apparent from the rather unwelcome manner with which she received it. Not content with shrugging her shoulders, which was almost equivalent to a reshoulders, which was almost equivalent to a remark, she ridiculed in an airy way the effeminacy which, as she declared, was the result of carrying muffs, and added: "I am not afraid to show my hands." This struck me as the unkindest cut of all, for the idea that her companion resorted to a muff to conceal her hands was a reflection upon their size or other appearance which must have been a sad blow to her.—*Boston Post.*

EVERYBODY BELIEVES IT.

NEW YORK CITIZENS CREDIT THE CHARGES AGAINST MAYOR GRANT.

Tammany Braves Affect to Belittle the Evidence of Boss Croker's Brother-in-Law—The Mayor Says He Will Deny It—Ex-Gov. Cornell Appears in the Witness Chair—The McCalla Court-Martial—Novel Action by a Jury After a Verdict of Conviction.

NEW YORK, April 28.—[Special.]—McCann's testimony before the Fassett Investigation Committee still continues the one absorbing topic. Tammany leaders are raising the loudest sort of denials. They cannot get away from the fact that McCann's testimony is the direct sworn evidence of a member of the family of the recognized leader of Tammany Hall. Whatever Croker may think of McCann's character now he trusted it sufficiently then to enter into close financial and political partnership with him. Said a well-known County Democrat today: "There is nothing incredible in an amount of $180,000 as a corruption fund to purchase Grant's appointment as Commissioner of Works and of Mr. Grant's alleged contribution to it of $80,000. Jacob Sharp's boodle fund for the same board was $400,000, and the Broadway railway was far less of a prize than that which Tammany Hall had in sight through the Public Works Department in 1884. The new aqueduct was to be built and after that the great Quaker Bridge dam. Here was an expenditure of millions of dollars which, in the hands of an unscrupulous ring of officials, could be made to yield many times $180,000. The $180,000 was just $10,000 apiece for eighteen Aldermen, the necessary two-thirds majority of the board. That Grant was seeking the appointment was well known. His guardian and pecuniary backer, McAleenan, the pawnbroker, admitted as much recently. The denials thus far made are all, partially at least, admissions. Mr. Grant admits that he did give some money to Miss Fiossie, but says it was given to her because he was her godfather. Mr. Holme admits that he did see the doctor and Mrs. Croker and propose that they accompany Mr. Croker abroad and the doctor and Mrs. Croker admit the same. Why was it thought that eminent German physicians would not be able to understand Mr. Croker's malady without the assistance of his family physician?"

Counselor Ivins said today that he had investigated McCann's early history and business record, and from that he was convinced that his witness was thoroughly reliable. He believed, he said, that McCann spoke the truth on Saturday, and from the interviews published in the various papers he could not see that his faith in McCann was in the least shaken.

"It does not appear to me that any of the parties implicated have refuted the witnesses' statements except by a general denial," said Mr. Ivins. "The committee will allow any of the gentlemen accused to make a statement, but so far I have not heard from them."

Mr. Ivins added that McCann had not told all his story yet.

Says the *Morning Post* today: "It should be borne in mind that the defendants in this case are not men of such character as to raise a presumption of innocence in their favor in the presence of any charges, no matter how serious."

At the City Hall today Mayor Grant was visited by many of his friends and advisers. Among the first to call upon the Mayor was Counselor Bourke Cockran. He was quickly joined by Corporation Counsel Clark and Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy. After the conference the Mayor said he was not going to let the McCann charges go unanswered. McCann had made a sworn statement that was false and malicious and must be refuted just as publicly. He would see that McCann received his just deserts. Ex-Mayor Edson and Delancey Nicol have written letters to Mayor Grant telling him that his name was never considered in connection with the office of Commissioner of Public Works in 1884. Several other letters were received by the Mayor today from other persons who had something to say about McCann. In speaking of the $15,000 settlement proposed to the Mayor some time ago to keep McCann's mouth closed the Mayor was communicative.

"It is a fact that a leading lawyer did come to me about two weeks ago," said the Mayor, "and pleaded for McCann. He stated that McCann was in a hole and by losing the lease of the Mount St. Vincent would be ruined. This lawyer then told me that McCann threatened to implicate Mr. Croker and myself. My visitor then proposed that if I would see that McCann's loss, which reached nearly $15,000, was made good, why, McCann would be satisfied. I then replied that I had not $15 nor 15 cents for McCann."

CALLED HIM A LIAR IN THE PULPIT.

Remarkable Scene in a Congregational Church at Rockaway Beach.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A remarkable scene occurred in the First Congregational Church, Rockaway Beach, during the evening services, Sunday. A larger congregation than usual was present, owing to the announcement that the pastor, the Rev. John R. Fray, would preach his farewell sermon. In concluding he said he would state some of the reasons that had led him to leave:

"Last summer I desired to take a vacation, but a woman who is a member of the church strongly opposed my wish, though under my contract with the church I was entitled to go. She gave as her reason for opposing it that I was receiving more pay than I was entitled to for my services. To tell the truth, the church society at that time was so far behind with me in the matter of salary that in order to keep myself and family from starving I had to go away and earn some money to buy the necessaries of life."

At this point the shrill voice of a woman rang through the sacred edifice crying "You are a liar."

The startled congregation rose to its feet almost simultaneously, and necks were craned to see whence the words had come. Then it was seen that Deacon John Jamieson was endeavoring to suppress his wife, who stood up firmly braced against the front of their pew, near the center of the church. Before the excitement over the first outburst had fairly begun to work she again shouted, as she pointed her right hand toward the pastor: "You have preached nothing but lies since you have been here." As she uttered the last sentence Mrs. Jamieson dropped into her seat sobbing audibly, and in a few seconds was led from the church by her husband. Words of approval almost amounting to applause greeted both her remarks.

The preacher continued his address, and characterized the language used to him by Deacon Jamieson last summer as indecent and improper. This statement caused outbursts in different parts of the church. Such epithets as "You lie!" "It's false!" and "You know it's not true!" were hurled at him. He soon concluded.

The trouble between the pastor and the Jamiesons began about two years ago. The deacon was then Superintendent of the Sunday-school, but Mr. Fray did not think he was competent, and a majority sided with the pastor. Seeing this, Jamieson advised making Mr. Fray Superintendent, and it was done. But the deacon never forgave him. The pastor and deacon had a dispute over a ton of coal. The deacon deals in that commodity.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The McCalla Court-Martial Furnishes Additional Evidence against the Accused.

NEW YORK, April 28.—[Special.]—At today's session of the McCalla court-martial Joseph A. Dorley testified to having helped to confine various members of the crew of that ship on her last cruise. He explained that he was then ship's corporal, and that whenever he lashed or ironed men he asked the officer of the deck why he was required to do it in order that he might inform the ship's writer so that that officer might make the proper entry in the ship's book of punishments. Lieut Lemly testified to having while acting as officer of the deck on board the Enterprise April 27, 1888, observed Commander McCalla threaten Louis Meyer with a sword. Witness had also seen Walker and Swaglich in strait-jackets. He related the Ross incident as well, and declared that the punishment of Ross was entered by him in the punishment book of the ship as having been inflicted by direction of Commander McCalla.

Suit for $180,857.

Cornelius V. Sidell began suit today in the United States Circuit Court against the Leroy and Caney Valley Air Line railroad company and the Missouri Pacific railway company for the recovery of $180,857, which he claims he has lost through breach of contract. He recites that Oct. 7, 1885, the Leroy and Caney road entered into a contract with Warren H. Foss of Rochester, N. Y., to build a railroad to connect with the V. V. L. and W. road in the County of Wilson in Kansas. For each mile built Mr. Foss was to receive $10,000 of the capital stock and $10,000 of the first-mortgage bonds, and also $182 of bonds issued by several townships through which the road passed.

This contract was assigned by Mr. Foss to Mr. Sidell and James A. Simmons, and was accepted by the Missouri Pacific, which subsequently came into possession of the Leroy & Caney Valley road and assumed its obligations. The Missouri Pacific in exercising its control, the complainant says, directed contractors Sidell and Simmons against their protest to suspend all work on the road near Sedan in Chautauqua County, Kansas, after the contractors had obtained the right of way surveyed and graded the road. By reason of the orders given by the Missouri Pacific all the bonds and money guaranteed the contractors were lost, they allege, and therefore they ask judgment for the sum sued for.

Celebrated Grant's Birthday.

The anniversary of the birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant was celebrated by the comrades of the Brooklyn post which bears his name at the Johnston Building, Brooklyn, this evening. Many prominent people took part in the reception. In the banquet hall Commander Rice made an appropriate address of welcome. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the tables were cleared and the "course of talk" was served under the direction of Toastmaster Corwin. "April 27, 1822," the first toast, was responded to by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who spoke feelingly of the birth of Grant. In responding to "West Point, July 1, 1839," Gen. Slocum said that he was glad the great name of Grant is coupled with his alma mater. Yet he could not claim that the traits of character which made Grant the leader of our army were derived from the military academy. These traits were implanted by nature. In responding to the toast "Vicksburg," Gen. Howard described the great natural obstacles that had to be overcome owing to the topographical position of the besieged city during the campaign by Gen. Grant's army and naval forces. Representative Charles A. Boutelle, Chairman of the Naval Committee of Congress, responded to the toast of "Our Navy, Fort Donelson to Fort Fisher." A beautiful tribute was paid by Gen. Horace Porter to Grant in his reply to "Appomattox, April 9, 1865."

Ex-Gov. Cornell on the Stand.

Ex-Gov. Cornell went to John J. Adam's office, No. 320 Broadway, today to complete his examination in supplementary proceedings in the suit brought by the Garfield National Bank to recover $5,000 on a note made by Jacob Lorillard. Mr. Cornell declared that he had obtained the note from a broker to whom it had been transferred by James A. Simmons at the time he bought it. He saw Mr. Simmons, who said that the broker had obtained the paper for value and was the legitimate owner of it. When Mr. Simmons complained that he had received nothing on the note and demanded its return the Governor reminded him of his previous story.

Dissolution of a Mining Company.

William H. Allen, Benjamin Knower, Arthur L. Shipman, and Lyman R. Ingraham, trustees of the Yaqui River Mining company, have petitioned the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the corporation. The company's only property is certain mining privileges—mines in Sonora, Mexico. The capital of the company is $2,500,000, of which only $50 was paid in cash. An order was obtained from Judge Barrett in Supreme Court requiring cause to be shown July 30 why the company should not be dissolved.

Jurors Ask for a New Trial.

Perhaps there was never a more glaring exhibition of the evils of the jury system than was presented today before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions, when ten of the jurors who had convicted Peddler Rohman petitioned the court to grant a new trial. They had pronounced him guilty after a conference of one hour and a half, but within a couple of days they signed a plea for him which had been drawn up by one of their number. Decision on the motion was reserved.

O'Donovan Rossa Guilty.

The jury in the case of O'Donovan Rossa, the editor, and William H. Hendrickson, the publisher of *United Ireland*, who have been on trial for two days in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Andrews, for criminal libel against Patrick S. Cassidy, this evening found Rossa guilty but recommended him to the "extreme" mercy of the court. William H. Hendrickson was acquitted.

The Last of an Old Landmark.

That famous old hospital on Ward's Island will cease to be an immigrant institution in a few days. After that the Ward's Island property—now held by the State Emigration Commissioners—will be placed under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of New York County. It will be used as a city and county hospital.

To Be Tried for Manslaughter.

Charles W. Pierce, superintendent of lamps of the Brush Electric Light company, was placed on trial today for manslaughter before Judge Cowing. Pierce was indicted by the grand jury and held responsible for the death by an electric shock of young Henry Harris, a clerk, in front of No. 668 Eighth avenue Nov. 3.

Fell in Court.

George H. Pell was an interested and interesting spectator in part two of the general sessions today. His confinement in Ludlow Street Jail did not seem to press heavily on him. His bail had been fixed at $20,000, but one of his bondsmen surrendered him some time ago. The trial was set for the first Tuesday in May.

Action on an Insurance Policy.

Action was begun in the United States Circuit Court by Walter Dinslow against the Phœnix Life-Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., to recover the value of a $3,000 policy on the life of Marcus P. Bestow. The company refused payment because Bestow was in arrears at the time of his death.

Claasen Pleads Not Guilty.

Judge Benedict in the United States District Court today denied the demurrer of Gen. Peter K. Claasen to forty of the forty-four indictments charging him with perversion of the funds of the Sixth National Bank while he was its President. Claasen then entered a plea of not guilty.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The steamship La Normandie arrived at Quarantine tonight, having on board the body of the late Junius S. Morgan. The funeral will be at Hartford, Conn.

On the recommendation of District Attorney Fellows, Judge Cowing today dismissed the indictment for bribery against ex-Ald. Louis Wendel of the board of 1884.

Patrick H. Gilmore, the band-master, has filed an application for the immediate lease of the old immigrant landing, Castle Garden, for a summer resort and theater.

EIGHT HOURS.

Philadelphia *Press:* One great difficulty with the eight-hour movement is that it doesn't seem to move. It won't go.

Hutchinson *News:* Having held her own against the strike of leisure in the form of "Senatorial dignity," Chicago ought to be able to manage the labor strike.

Indianapolis *Journal:* A general strike in the large cities at the present time would destroy the improving prospects of business and result in nothing but loss to all concerned.

Springfield *Republican:* The contagion of discontent excited bids fair to defeat the federation's plan at the start, much as in 1886 the eight-hour movement at Chicago was killed by the Anarchist.

Washington *Post:* A strike of such dimensions as the present attitude threatens could scarcely benefit the laboring element of the country, while its opportunities for harm are unbounded. In the present crisis moderation is the highest type of patriotism.

Kansas City *Star:* Not before today has the world seen any organization so far-reaching as the one now combined in favor of the eight-hour movement. Labor is gaining vast power, and for that reason it should be careful how it uses that power. It cannot hope for the tolerance of the world if it becomes unreasonably aggressive in pressing its demands.

Detroit *Free Press:* The real question at issue is the power of the united workingmen to control the market for their labor. If they can do that they can fix the hours of a day's labor at any point they please. There is little doubt that if that point were settled workingmen would be as much at variance among themselves as they now are with their employers as to the true measure of a day's work.

Albany *Journal:* Every individual worker has the right to strike if he chooses; has the right to ask for larger wages; has the right to demand shorter hours. But he has not the right forcibly to interfere with the rights of others; to destroy the property of employers; to maltreat and kill whosoever pleases to differ with him; to become unreasonable and smash things generally. When he does this he is a dangerous person to be at large, and needs confinement.

WILL PLUNDER NO MORE.

THE OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY FINALLY CONCLUDES ITS LABORS.

Its Record for Extreme Partisan Legislation Unequaled in the History of the State—Honestly Elected Republicans Evicted Wholesale—Republican County Conventions in Various Districts in Illinois—The Clayton-Breckinridge Contest—Miscellaneous Political Gossip.

COLUMBUS, O., April 28.—[Special.]—The first session of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly closed today. It will go down in history as the most unpopular body that ever sat in the State-House, having devoted all its time to extreme partisan legislation, increase of appropriations by at least $50,000, and "ripper" bills. It has worked about two days a week, Tuesdays and Thursdays; no quorum Mondays; Wednesdays consumed in partisan legislation; and Fridays with seldom a quorum. The greater part of the time has been taken up in the alleged "consideration" of bills intended to legalize the theft of positions held by Republicans honestly elected. Every Wednesday a Legislature elected on a home-rule platform went to some city or village, and before adjournment somebody elected by the people found his position stolen for a local heeler who had helped to get a manufactured statesman into the Legislature. Every day some statesman complained that the Legislature had "done nothing for his section," by which he meant that no Republican Sheriff, County Surveyor, City Clerk, or other competent official—elected by overwhelming majorities in a community where he was popular—had been legislated out and his place given to a man who could not be elected if no one ran against him.

Once a week the Democrats caucused for the purpose of giving each other an opportunity to whine and complain that some Republican in his county was holding an office, and on the following day this expensive experiment called a Legislature would spend costly hours under a call, waiting until the truant Democrats could be garnered into the chaff granary. On several occasions Democrats whose "section of the State" had received none of the stolen offices, raised a wail and turned their faces homeward. Senator Brown of Cincinnati refused to vote for several bills that would have helped "sections" of the State to plunder, because several House Democrats refused to pass the Owen law amendment. Senator Sutton sulked because his "section" did not produce a trustee of the Toledo asylum, but he was brought back by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Governor appointed a trustee from his "section," which makes Senator Sutton believe that the great Northwest is redeemed for Democracy. Mr. McKee of Noble settled his board bill, bade his landlord good-by and went home to remain, all because the Legislature did not pass his bill to reduce the compensation of the Republican Board of County Commissioners—perhaps because the Legislature did not understand the bill robbed some Republican. Senator Ryan was frequently obstreperous because of the failure of his amendment to the Owen law and the Toledo ripper, and several other Democrats gave trouble because they did not get what they wanted. Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, and Piqua had their city Governments ripped up, but Cleveland and Toledo were late in getting their grists to the reorganization mill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Delegates to the State Convention Chosen in Various Places.

CARROLLTON, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—The Green County Republican Convention was held this afternoon. A canvass of the vote at Saturday's primaries shows that E. A. Doolittle received the indorsement for minority representative. The following delegates to the State convention were chosen: J. E. Eldredy William Ward, W. H. Stoddard, J. Huntington, H. W. Roodhouse. They were uninstructed. The delegates to the Congressional convention are Frank McClure, W. H. Haven, E. H. Higbie. O. I. McCalister, J. M. Russell. Senatorial delegates, Orman Pierson, Charles Bradshaw, L. C. Hopkins, Jesse Cockrell, John White, A. G. Hughes, C. T. Bates, G. F. Campbell, E. S. Van Arsdale, W. P. Riggs. Senatorial delegates will support E. A. Doolittle for Representative. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration, favoring the McKinley Tariff bill and ballot reform, and opposing trusts. The convention will meet again Sept. 1 to nominate a county ticket.

SYCAMORE, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—At the Republican County Convention held here today the following were chosen delegates to the Congressional convention at Elgin May 1 and instructed for the Hon. A. J. Hopkins: Isaac L. Ellwood, Charles W. Marsh, Thomas Holland, Edwin P. Safford, D. W. Hartman, Fred Briggs, Oscar Scott, George W. Hyde, John L. Pratt, George S. Robinson, William Jackson, John L. Brecker, George G. Congdon. P. L. Winslow, Mark W. Cole, Chauncey W. Braughton, M. N. Eames, A. M. Abbott, Everett F. Dutton, John Brown. To the State convention: Henry Whittemore, Byron F. Wyman, Charles F. Greenwood, Axel Strabry, Alonzo Laporte, Charles E. Bradt, Daniel D. Hunt, Charles G. Faxon, J. M. Green, Benjamin Neilson. They are uninstructed and their preferences for State officers were not made known.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the Eighth Senatorial District, comprising Lake, Boone, and McHenry Counties, will hold their convention in this city May 16 for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the General Assembly.

WATSEKA, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—The Republican Central Committee of Iroquois County will meet at the court-house in this city Tuesday, May 13, for the purpose of calling a county convention.

The Clayton-Breckinridge Case.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 28.—[Special.]—The Clayton-Breckinridge Investigating Committee held but one session today. Forty negroes from Howard Township, Conway County, where Clayton was killed, were examined. Enoch Armistead, a colored judge of election, said he was driven from the polling-place, and when he and another judge who had been treated likewise attempted to open another voting place they were threatened with arrest. A. R. Ballard, an election judge from Arkansas County, testified that County Judge Merritt told him that he was expected to count out the Wheelers in St. Charles Township by fifty votes. The taking of testimony from Conway County will probably close the investigation.

Lawrence County Democrats.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—The Democratic convention of Lawrence County selected Seth B. Rauland, George Tugaw, W. H. H. Mieure, and Dr. W. M. Garrard as delegates to the State convention and instructed them for Ed Wilson of Olney for State Treasurer and for J. Edwin Black of Bridgeport for the House. Resolutions were passed indorsing John M. Palmer and favoring the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Conference of Wisconsin Republicans.

MADISON, Wis., April 28.—[Special.]—The conference of Republicans in connection with the meeting of the State Central Committee here Wednesday evening promises to be an important gathering. Enough invitations have been sent out to prominent Republicans all over the State to lead the Arrangement Committee to expect an attendance of at least 100.

Candidate for the Legislature.

GENESEO, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—Capt. I. G. Heaps of Annawan has been brought out as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the action of the Republican Convention of the Twenty-first District. He is a life-long Republican, a veteran of the war, and an able writer and speaker. Every Republican in his township has signed a petition asking the Republican convention to nominate him. The press and the old soldiers of the district are for him.

Legislation at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28.—[Special.]—The Legislature held short sessions tonight in the assembly. The Rapid Transit bill was passed; the bill to allow woman suffrage at municipal elections was lost by a vote of 47 to 62. This is the smallest affirmative vote that woman's suffrage has received in many years. The Cable Railroad bill was reconsidered and sent to the Railroad Committee. It seeks to revive the charter of the Cable Railroad company, which turns over to it seventy miles of streets in New York City.

Democrats Call a Convention.

CHESTER, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—The Democracy of this county has been called to hold primary meetings in the different precincts, May 24, and a County Convention at Sparta, May 27, at which candidates for county officers and delegates to State, Judicial, Congressional, and Senatorial Conventions will be named.

Iroquois County Democrats.

WATSEKA, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—The Democratic primaries of Iroquois County are called for May 24 to choose delegates to a county convention to be held at Watseka May 27, when delegates to the State and Congressional conventions will be selected.

KEMMLER IS STILL LIVING.

The Arrangements for His Execution Not Quite Complete.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 28.—The first day of the week fixed for the execution of Kemmler by electricity has closed and Warden Durston's lips are still sealed as to the precise day of carrying out the dread sentence. The condemned has not manifested the slightest concern as to his last day on earth. The Warden adheres inflexibly to his resolution to permit but two newspaper men, representatives of the two press associations, to witness the execution and nothing will move him. The arrivals today include Electrician Davis, assistant to Harold P. Brown, who will get the electrical appliances in shape for immediate use and conduct a final test; District Attorney Quimby of Erie County, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of New York, and Dr. Southwick of Buffalo.

The chair of death was shown today, and the entire mechanism was fully explained. The chair is a large, high-backed, comfortable looking affair. It is of heavy wooden frame work with a movable cross-piece at the top of the back. This cross-piece may be shoved up or down according to the height of the occupant. Through a hole in it a wire will fit on the victim's head. Down the back of the chair another wire will pass, connecting with another electrode at the base of the spine. Saturated sponges will be placed between the electrodes and the body in order to prevent burning.

The whole chair looks like a barber's chair except for the projecting cross-piece at the top and the broad leather strap fastened to the back and arms. One strap will pass around the abdomen and another around the chest. There will be two binding each arm and one very broad one around the face. The face strap is slit so as to leave the victim's nose projecting. This device takes the place of the black cap and conceals the last look of anguish that passes over a man's countenance when he is within an instant of execution. It was asserted today that the current used to cause death would be of between two and three amperes in volume and between 2,500 and 2,700 volts in force. This will be obtained by running the dynamo at more than its usual speed. This voltage would supply about 1,000 lights.

In the room adjacent to the one where the chairs were stored two convicts were working, industriously applying a coat of black walnut stain to a mysterious-looking box. The Warden was asked what it was, and he replied: "Kemmler's coffin." The chair has now been removed to the room of execution, and the coffin will follow tomorrow. The interment will be in the prison graveyard.

It is given out that all communication with the prison will be suspended tomorrow and all telephone and telegraph wires cut out. This probably means that the officials will be too busy preparing for the

THEY HIT THE BALL HARD

SEVERE SLUGGING WINS A GAME FOR COMISKEY'S MEN AT BUFFALO.

The Bisons Were Never in It and Lost by a Score of 12 to 4—Anson's Colts Successful in an Exciting Contest at Cleveland—Other League and Brotherhood Results—President Young Denies That the Schedule Is To Be Changed—Base-Ball News.

Players' L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr Ct.
Boston	5	2	.714
Buffalo	4	3	.571
Chicago	4	3	.571
Pittsburg	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	3	3	.500
Philad'phia	3	3	.500
New York	2	3	.400
Cleveland	1	5	.166

National L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr Ct.
Boston	5	2	.714
Pittsburg	4	2	.666
Cincinnati	3	3	.500
Chicago	3	3	.500
New York	3	3	.500
Philad'phia	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Cleveland	2	4	.333

American.	Won.	Lost.	Pr Ct.
Rochester	7	3	.777
Louisville	6	3	.750
Athletic	6	3	.750
St. Louis	5	3	.625
Columbus	5	4	.555
Brooklyn	4	4	.500
Syracuse	2	7	.222
Toledo	1	8	.111

Western.	Won.	Lost.	Pr Ct.
Denver	6	2	.750
Sioux City	5	2	.714
Des Moines	6	3	.666
Minn'apolis	5	3	.625
St. Paul	5	4	.555
Milwaukee	3	6	.333
Kansas City	2	5	.285
Omaha	2	6	.250

Games Scheduled for Today.

Players' League—Philadelphia at Brooklyn, New York at Boston, Chicago at Buffalo, Cleveland at Pittsburg.

American Association—Athletic at Syracuse, Brooklyn at Rochester, Toledo at Louisville, Columbus at St. Louis.

National League—New York at Philadelphia, Boston at Brooklyn, Pittsburg at Chicago, Cincinnati at Cleveland.

Western Association—St. Paul at Milwaukee, Des Moines at Minneapolis, Kansas City at Denver, Sioux City at Omaha.

THEY WERE NEVER IN IT.

The Buffalos Easily Defeated by Comiskey's Team—12 to 4 the Score.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—[Special.]—The Chicago club today made monkeys out of the Buffalos. Twenty-three hundred people had their patience severely tried by the Bisons' execrable work in the field. Yet the Chicagos played all around them in every department and there was hardly a stage of the game where the Bisons were in it.

King was touched up nine times, but he merely smiled and bowled the Bisons over whenever occasion required. The Chicagos on the other hand batted Haddock hard all along. Neither O'Neil nor Duffy could get a hit, but this deficiency was more than atoned for by the slugging of Latham, Comiskey, Pfeffer, and Farrell.

Comiskey's men also put up a model game in the field. Boastin made a brilliant catch which was justly applauded and Pfeffer took a ball off Carney's bat that looked like a sure base hit. Pfeffer had eleven chances and accepted them all.

Not a hit was secured off King in the first three innings and Buffalo was easily blanked. Chicago at once assumed the lead.

In the first inning Latham led off with a two-bagger and scored on Duffy's sacrifice and a wild pitch. Pfeffer were added in the second by batting on Pfeffer's base on balls, Farrell's single and steal, Deacon White's wild throw to the plate, and King's sacrifice.

The Chicagos' total was boosted to four in the third inning on Duffy's base on balls and steal and a red hot hit to left field by Comiskey.

The Bisons created a little excitement in the fourth and fifth innings, when singles by Mack, Irwin, and Hoy and Wise's double allowed three runs. This was as close as Buffalo ever got. The Chicagos put a clincher on the game in the last half of the fifth. Haddock had two strikes on Latham, but Arlie smashed the third out into the left pasture. The hit was a little to whiskery for Beecher, who let it pass him and Arlie got around to third, and Duffy drove a grounder at Irwin, who made a fine stop and held Latham on third. When Irwin got ready to attend to Duffy he fired the ball over Deacon White's head. Latham walked home, and Duffy sprinted to third. O'Neil expired from Irwin to White, but Comiskey came to the rescue with a single to left, scoring Duffy. Pfeffer fell on Haddock for a double-header, sending Comiskey home. Pfeffer got too frisky and was put out in an effort to steal third.

With two out Farrell hit safely to left. Boyle hit to Wise, who let the ball pass him, Farrell reaching third. Carney returned the ball to Wise, and just then Farrell made a bluff to steal home. Wise let go at Mack, but threw the ball over his head, and Farrell scored the fourth run of the inning.

Chicago added one in the seventh on singles by Pfeffer and Farrell and Beecher's third error. In the eighth Hoy missed Duffy's fly. This error, coupled with hits by Bastian, Latham, and Comiskey, gave Chicago three tallies. The score:

Buffalo.	AB	R	H	P	A	E
Irwin, 3b	4	2	3	2	1	
Hoy, cf	5	1	2	0	1	
Rowe, ss	4	0	1	2	7	
Wise, lf	5	0	2	1	0	
White, 1b	4	0	10	0	1	
Beecher, rf	4	1	0	0	0	
Carney, rf	4	0	1	0	0	
Mack, c	4	1	5	4	0	
Haddock, p	3	1	0	0	0	
Totals	38	9	24	10	9	

Chicago.	AB	R	H	P	A	E
Latham, 3b	5	2	1	1	4	0
Duffy, rf	4	0	4	0	0	0
O'Neil, lf	5	0	2	0	0	0
Comiskey, 1b	5	2	16	1	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	4	2	1	2	1	0
Farrell, rf	4	3	1	0	0	0
Boyle, c	4	1	0	5	1	0
Bastian, ss	4	1	1	3	4	0
King, p	4	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	17	12	27	15	2	

Buffalo	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	—	4
Chicago	1	2	1	0	4	0	1	3	*—	12

Earned runs—Buffalo, 2; Chicago, 4. Two-base hits—Wise, Latham. Pfeffer. Three-base hits—Hoy, Irwin, King. Duffy. Stolen bases—Latham, Duffy, Farrell, Boyle. Bases on balls—By Haddock, 3; by King, 4. Struck out—By Haddock, 5; by King, 1. Left on bases—Buffalo, 8; Chicago, 4. Double plays—Pfeffer-Comiskey-Boyle. Passed ball—Macks, 1; Boyle, 1. Wild pitch—Haddock, 1. Time, 1:30. Umpires—Jones and Knight.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood grounds, called Eastern Park, were opened today by a game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia clubs. There were about 2,500 people present. The game was the finest exhibition of fielding seen in the vicinity this season. This was partly to be attributed to the sogginess of the diamond, and it was almost impossible to reach first on a ground hit. The condition of the ground enabled the infielders of both clubs to make brilliant assists of apparently safe hits. The score:

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Batteries—Weyhing and Kinslow for Brooklyn; Knott and Milligan, for Philadelphia. Hits—Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Mulvey. Stolen bases—Griffin, 1; Shindle, 2. Double plays—Ward-Bauer-Orr, Ward-Orr, Joyce-Orr, Farrar-Mulvey, Fogarty-Milligan. First base on balls—Griffin, Fogarty, Milligan, Mulvey, Weyhing. Hit by pitched ball—Seery, Kinslow. Struck out—Bauer, Ward, Joyce, Kinslow, Shindle, Fogarty. Time—1:54. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Boston, 6; New York, 1.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—In the Brotherhood game today Radbourne's phenomenal work and the grand backing he received won the game for Boston. New York sent but twenty-nine men to the bat and the first nineteen were retired in order. But for a home run by Ewing in the eighth inning they would have been left without a run. Splendid one-hand running catches were made by Irwin and Quinn. Attendance 3,806. The score:

Boston	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 5; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Kelly, Nash, Brown. Home run—Ewing. Stolen bases—H. Richardson (2), Stovey, Brouthers. First on balls—Kelly, Keefe, 4. First on errors—Boston, 2; New York, 1. Struck out—Brown, Stovey, Kelly. Quinn. Double plays—Whitney and Conner; H. Richardson, Brown, and Quinn. Hits—Boston, 11; New York, 2. Errors—Boston, 1; New York, 5. Batteries—Radbourne and Kelly, Keefe and Ewing. Time—1:40. Umpires—Gaffney and Barnes.

Pittsburg, 15; Cleveland, 10.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 28.—Nearly 800 people were present at Exposition Park to see the home team of the Players' league take another game from the Forest City clubs. The grounds were in a wretched condition and good playing was impossible. The game was won through the errors of the visitors. The score:

Pittsburg	4	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	—15	
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—10	

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 8. Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 5. Two-base hits—Beckley, Kuehne (2), Fields, Twitchell, Larkin, Sutcliffe, Strieker. Sacrifice hits—Visner, Beckley, McAleer, Larkin, Tebeau. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; Cleveland, 6. Stolen bases—Hanlon, Carroll, Strieker, Twitchell. Bases on called balls—Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 7. Hit by pitcher—Carroll, Struck out—By Maul, 3; by Gruber, 1; by Twitchell, 1; by Sutcliffe, 1. Wild pitcher—Maul, 1; Gruber, 4. Balk—Maul. Time of game—2:45. Umpires—Gunning and Mathews. Batteries—Maul and Carroll; Gruber and Brennan and Sutcliffe.

WON IN THE NINTH INNING.

Anson's Colts Win an Up-Hill Game at Cleveland by a Score of 5 to 4.

CLEVELAND, O., April 28.—[Special.]—When victory for Cleveland seemed certain today there was a sudden change, and the Cleveland shouters had their pease. Anson inspired the Chicago boys by shouting: "Now then, boys; it takes two to tie and three to win. We want three."

Earle rapped out a single.

"That'll do for a starter," said Anson. Burns then sent the ball out for two bases, putting Earle to third. The excitement was at fever heat. Lauer sent the ball for two bases, and two men scored.

"Now, then, Cooney," shouted Anson. Cooney responded in good shape, and sent the ball out for a base, and Lauer made the winning run.

Up to the ninth inning Chicago almost completely failed to do anything with Beatin's slow drop-ball.

In the second, Anson hit for one base and Earle's two-bagger sent him to third. He scored on Burns' sacrifice.

In the eighth, Cooney hit a two-bagger and then went to third on Wilmot's sacrifice. He went home on Zimmer's passed ball.

Cleveland's runs were as follows:

Zimmer was given his base in the second on four wide balls. A wild pitch took the runner to second. Davis' sacrifice and Veach's single brought in a run. Veach in the fifth went to first on called balls, took second on Ardner's base hit to center, and home on a successive sacrifice hits by Sommer and Beatin. Ardner was on third, and when McKean hit a double he too scored. The fourth run was made in the seventh on an error by Burns, a base on balls, which forced Ardner to second, a wild pitch, which gave him another base, and a sacrifice by Beatin. The game was witnessed by 800 people. The score:

Cleveland.	AB	R	H	P	A	E
McKean, ss	4	2	3	2	0	
Smalley, 3b	5	1	1	0	0	
Dailey, r. f	4	0	1	0	0	
Zimmer, c	2	0	4	2	0	
Davis, c. f	4	1	4	0	0	
Veach, 1b	3	1	10	0	0	
Ardner, 2b	4	1	0	1	0	
Sommers, l. f	3	0	1	1	0	
Beatin, p	4	0	1	4	0	
Totals	33	6	25	8	0	

Chicago.	AB	R	H	P	A	E
Cooney, ss	5	2	0	2	0	
Carroll, lf	4	2	2	0	0	
Wilmot, cf	4	0	1	0	0	
Anson, 1b	4	1	12	0	0	
Andrews, rf	4	0	1	0	0	
Earle, 2b	4	2	2	4	0	
Burns, 3b	4	0	2	2	1	
Sullivan, p	4	0	1	2	0	
Lauer, c	4	1	8	1	0	
Totals	34	10	27	11	1	

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 4. Two-base hits—McKean, Davis, Cooney, Burns. Sacrifice hits—Davis (2), Sommers, Beatin (2), Wilmot, Burns, Sullivan. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 7. Struck out—By Beatin, 3; Sullivan, 5. Bases on balls—By Beatin, 5; Sullivan, 4. Passed balls—Zimmer, Lauer. Wild pitches—Sullivan, 2. Time—1:35. Umpire—McQuaid. Attendance, 1,450.

Brooklyn, 10; Philadelphia, 0.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 28.—The Bridegrooms (N. L.) walked away with Harry Wright's Philadelphians in fine style today, playing in their last year's form. Corkhill, Collins, and Smith fielded in fine style, while the batting of Foutz, Clark and O'Brien was noteworthy. The attendance was 2,850. The score:

Brooklyn	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	—10	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Burns, Allen. Three-base hit—Pinckney. Stolen bases—Foutz, Burke, Hamilton. Double play—Vickery-Myers. Bases on balls—By Caruthers, 2; by Vickery, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Burke, Smith. Struck out—O'Brien, Pinckney (3), Corkhill, Myers, Vickery (3). Passed balls—Clark, Clements (2). Time—1:40. Umpires—Pike and West. Batteries—Caruthers and Clark, Brooklyn; and Vickery and Clements, Philadelphia. Hits—Brooklyn, 10; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 4.

Boston, 9; New York, 2.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—The National League game today was witnessed by 1,850 people. Getzein pitched a fine game throughout, and Sharrott did good work until the eighth inning when he and the New York team, as a whole, seemed to go to pieces. It was New York's game up to the eighth, when Boston by excellent work took it away from them. The score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—9	
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2	

Earned runs—Boston, 3; New York, 2. Two-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Donovan, Tucker (2), Smith, Tiernan, Bassett. First on balls—Tucker, Lowe, Brodie, Smith, Tiernan, O'Rourke. First on errors—Boston, 1; New York, 1. Struck out—Lowe (3), Donovan (3), Getzein (3), Sharrott. Double plays—Tiernan and Bassett; Bassett and Esterbrook. Passed balls—O'Rourk 3. Wild pitches—Sharrott, 1. Hit by pitcher—Lowe, Smith, Getzein. Time—1:55. Umpires—McDermott. Hits—Boston, 14; New York, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; New York, 3. Batteries—Getzein and Hardie; Sharrott and O'Rourke.

Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 1.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 28.—The Alleghenies defeated Cincinnati in a good game today by opportune batting. The weather was pleasant and the attendance about 600. The score:

Allegheny	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	—6	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Cincinnati, 5. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Allegheny, 2. Two-base hits—Reilly, Laroque, Kelly. Sacrifice hits—Allegheny, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Stolen bases—Allegheny, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Double plays—Bowders, Miller, Youngman, and Dunlap; Hemp and Youngman. Struck out—By Bowders, 1; by Duryea, 5. Passed balls—Keenan, 3. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Zacharias. Batteries—Bowders and Miller, Duryea and Keenan.

Yesterday's American Association Games.

At Louisville—Louisville, 2; Toledo, 0.

At Syracuse—Athletics, 2; Syracuse, 0.

At Rochester—Rochester, 5; Brooklyn, 1.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 9; Columbus, 8.

SAYS IT WILL NOT BE CHANGED.

Rumored Alterations in the League Schedule Denied by President Young.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—[Special.]—"Whether or not a change is to be made in the league playing schedule for 1890," remarked President Young today, "depends entirely upon the gentlemen whose capital is invested in baseball. Thus my impression is that nothing of the sort will be attempted beyond an occasional change now and then between two clubs, and for this unanimous consent will be required. Pittsburg made the proposition to Chicago for a change of grounds, and as far as I am informed fear of a conflict with the brotherhood had nothing whatever to do with it. There was merely a question of business involved, and Messrs. Nimick and Spalding did what seemed best under the circumstances. If a general change in the schedule is contemplated I certainly would have been informed of it long ere this, as a special meeting would have to be called to consider such a proposition. Up to date, however, I have not been called upon to issue a circular, nor do I think it likely that I will be asked to do so during the season just inaugurated."

Base-ball business is pretty quiet at present, but a few contracts and releases for the season of 1890 have been formulated during the week just ended by the Secretary of the National League. Quite a wide range of territory is interested as will be seen by the following:

Contracts—J. M. Henry, with Hartford; J. F. Turner and T. Lynch, Jersey City: T. H. Cahill, New Haven; J. Halpin and I. Newell, Wilmington; M. J. Brown, F. Shaw, and H. B. Spindler, Saginaw-Bay City: Edward Doyle and F. Burton, London; and William Mishler, C. W. Davis, T. J. Goodhart, and William Snyder, Lancaster.

Released—Bert L. Garvin, by Chicago; H. De Silva, Lancaster; H. F. Mace, Washington; F. Wheeler, Jersey City; and R. Rigby, Wilmington.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—[Special.]—The statement was telegraphed from Washington yesterday in what purported to be an interview with President Young, that Messrs. Conant and Soden of the Boston club had been the first to give assent to the changing of Pittsburg-Chicago National League dates, saying that the time had passed for sentiment and wasting money. They favored getting money at all hazards and thought that if it was necessary the entire schedule should be changed.

Both magnates were seen today in regard to the statement. President Soden said:

"We are all right. What do we want to change dates for? Our club is playing good ball, and is bound to make a fight for the pennant. Good ball-playing is bound to draw the people, and we are confident of getting our share of the patronage. We are in this fight to stay. If the brotherhood don't like the conflicting dates let them change them. In such a case I should not favor changing our schedule to meet theirs."

Director Conant is well enough satisfied with the outlook. The club has made no money so far, but expenses this year are much lighter than last.

Director Billings says:

"I wouldn't have the schedule changed for $500."

The club left town tonight on its first trip, taking sixteen players. Clarkson's injured ankle will prevent his playing for two weeks at least.

ANOTHER PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

A Proposed Organization to Include Western Cities.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—[Special.]—Secretary Quin of the Milwaukee Base-Ball Club has received a letter from St. Louis signed by Samuel W. Adler, as Acting Chairman of the Players' Western League, inviting him to join in a movement to form a players' league in the West. The intention now is, he says, to include in the league Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Kansas City. It is proposed to differ only from the present players' league in allowing each club to have full control of its own affairs and also to have Sunday ball-playing. Continuing, the letter says:

"We will pay no attention whatever to the National agreement or to the black-list of the players' league. In other words, we will be thoroughly independent in our movements. I have already letters from several prominent players who are anxious to join our clubs and will join them just as soon as their contracts expire at the close of the present season."

Released by the Pittsburg (N. L.) Team.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 28.—[Special.]—The Pittsburg National League Club today announced the release of Catcher Brandenburg and Fielder Coutcliffe. Gray, Berger, and Roat were left at home when the club left for Chicago tonight, and it is understood that Manager Hecker will supplant Paul Hines at first for a time at least. Regarding the report that a general change of old league dates is to be made Vice-President O'Neill said:

"There is nothing in that story. Barring the change of four dates to Chicago the old schedule stands. There isn't much use of playing with small crowds. They will not keep up a $90,000 club. Look at the Players' League clubs' attendance. The game is dying; at least it looks that way."

Pitcher Vandenbrook Released.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—[Special.]—Otto Vandenbrook, under contract to play with the Browns, was released this evening by President Von der Ahe. This was not because of any dissatisfaction with him as a player, but solely for the fact that the team has too many pitchers and could not use him advantageously.

Not to Be Transferred to Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 28.—[Special.]—John T. Brush says that so far as he knows there is no truth in the report that the Pittsburg League base-ball club is likely to be transferred to Indianapolis.

NOT A FAVORITE FIRST.

Long Odds Given Against Yesterday's Winners at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 28.—[Special.]—It was ideal racing weather today, but the track was heavy and holding. The attendance was good, but not large, and the betting was quite spirited at times. It was a day for dumps, as not a single favorite won. The worst dump of the day was in the second race for 2-year-olds, with only three starters. National had performed so well at Memphis he was considered a copper-bottomed cinch today, and piles of money went on him at 1 to 5, while 7 to 1 was laid against Black Knight. The other starter was Consolation, with 10 to 1 against him. Black Knight and National ran nearly lapped all the way until half way down the homestretch, where a fighting finish began, ending in a head victory for the Knight. Consolation was beaten off. Four hours before the race Cheny & Tucker purchased National from Scoggan Bros. for $7,500.

Carlton was the hottest sort of a favorite in the first race, Billy Pinkerton. Bliss, and Loveland being at 5 to 1 each. The race was never in doubt from the fall of the flag, as Pinkerton rushed to the front, and, opening up a big gap, won in a common gallop, Bliss easily securing the place by a length from Carlton.

The third race was a handicap of a mile, with eleven starters. Buckler, Barnes up, was hammered down to 2 to 1. Somerset was at 3 to 1, and the pair carried most of the money invested. Glockner and Big Three were at 5 to 1 each, and Glockner led nearly the entire journey and won just as he liked, Buckler securing the place by half a length from Friendless. Somerset was never in the hunt.

The Brood Mare Stakes, for 2-year olds, followed, six youngsters going to the post. The J. M. Brown pair, Drift and Willow, were favorites over the field:—Ida Pickwick, 3 to 1; Laura Doxey and Perryman, 8 to 1 each, and Antonette, 12 to 1. There was nothing in the actual race but Drift and Ida Pickwick, and the former got away with a slight lead, but soon opened up a gap of two lengths. Rounding the last turn she had that advantage from Ida, but Barnes now began to send the latter along and half way down the home stretch he was very nearly on even terms with the leader. A punishing finish resulted in a half-length victory for Ida, and Laura Doxey was third, four lengths away.

The winner is by Mr. Pickwick and is owned by Ed Gardner, the pool-room correspondent.

In the fifth race, five furlongs, selling, Joe Wynne, the favorite, was almost left at the post, while Billy Parkey got off with a running start and won by half a length from Leo Brigel.

The last race was also at five furlongs, and the talent fairly plunged on Mary J. She showed well up for a little, but soon died away, and Mamie Fonso came on and won by two lengths from Event, a rank outsider.

Today the judges investigated the running of Jess Armstrong Saturday, but nothing was done.

Terra Cotta has run his last race, and last night he was shipped to the stock farm of the Chicago stables, near Lexington, where he goes in the stud. His stable companion, Egmont, has been doing stud duty there for a month or so.

TODAY'S ENTRIES.

First race, thirteen sixteenths, selling—Armel, 87 pounds, $8; Mary K., 97, $8; Happiness, 103, $8; Walker, 104, $8; Black Cloud, 105, $8; Cora Fisher, 106, $8; Eight to Seven, 106, $8; Charley Reed, 110; Bon Air, 111; Vattell, 112—field, $7; Chilhowie, 114, $7; Tom Karl, 117, $25.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile, selling, for 2-year-olds—Tommy Magee, 90 pounds, $11; Valparaiso, 94, $7; Doug Knapp, 100, $20; Pizzaro, 103, $9; Rose Howard, 106, $20.

Third race, 2-year-olds, fillies, three-quarters of a mile—Destruction, 105 pounds, $9; Vedana, 105, $8; Helter Skelter, 105, $100; Juiis Magee, 105, $10; Cecil B., 112, $11; Nannie P., 112, $5; Melia J., 112, $6; Lady Blackburn, 117, $45; English Lady, 117, $54.

Fourth race, one mile, Duncan Hotel Stake—Banquet, 95 pounds, $6; Norestra, 96, $15; Bliss, 96, $5; Jess Armstrong, 101, $13; English Lady, 101, $13; Milton, 101, $12; Ballyhoo, 101, $14; Hardee, 101, $13; Robespierre, 111, Santalene, 126 (coupled), $50; Elyton, 126, $30; Pantalette, 112, $11; Glockner, 117, $10.

Sixth race, handicap, one mile and seventy yards—Newcastle, 100 pounds, $14; Bonnie King, 102, $19; Biarneystone, 103, $50; Alphonso, 105, $15; Macaulay, 105, 24; Billy Pinkerton, 109, $22; Cousin Jeems, 109, $10; Brandoletta, 110, $22; Huntress, 113, $90; Fayette, 118, $25.

RESULTS AT LINDEN.

The Opening Race Won by Best Boy, a 20 to 1 Shot.

NEW YORK, April 28.—[Special.]—This was the last day of the first half of the spring meeting at the Linden track. The crowd was large, the weather delightful, but the program hardly up to the average. Tipstaff was the favorite for the opening event, but the best he could do was to finish second to Father Bill Daly's 2-year-old, Best Boy. The colt had only eighty-four pounds up and was cleverly ridden by Midget Lambley. His starting price was 20 to 1. Golden Reel went to the post a 7 to 10 favorite and was well ridden by Thompson and won by two lengths. Sam Morse ran well to the stretch, but when he got the gaffs he quit. Only four horses started in the 2-year-old race and it furnished a fine contest in which it was a matter of the best jockey winning. Hamilton did it on Gray Rock. Ely, for once, did not get there.

First race, purse $500, divided, weights five pounds below the scale, winning penalties, five and a half furlongs—Best Boy won, Tip Staff second, Bradford third. Time, 1:12¼.

Second race, purse $500, divided, beaten and maiden allowances, one mile—Golden Reel won, Lisimony second, Sam Morse third. Time, 1:49½.

Third race, purse $500, divided, for 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, five furlongs—Gray Rock won, Ely second, Chatam third. Time, 1:06½.

Fourth race, purse $750, divided, a free handicap sweepstakes, one mile—Salvini won, Eric second, Sorrento third. Time, 1:48.

Fifth race, purse $750, divided, a free handicap sweepstakes, one mile and one-sixteenth—Tristan won, Taragon second, Silleck third. Time, 1:56¼.

Sixth race, purse $500, divided, selling allowances, seven furlongs—Puzzle won, Shotover second, Zulu third. Time, 1:34¾.

The New Jersey Jockey Club will begin the last part of its spring meeting tomorrow at the Elizabeth track. The interest in this meeting centers in the second part of the New Jersey Jockey Club Handicap. John Mullins' Badge won the first part with 118 pounds up in apparently easy time. For doing so he will have to pick up a penalty of five pounds in the second part, and, as it is a furlong further, it may stop him. From his easy win on the first day, however, this seems hardly possible, and Mr. Mullins stands a very fair chance of becoming the owner of the famous Woodlawn vase which the Dwyers have donated if the same horse wins both events.

Lynch and McBride to Meet.

NEW YORK, April 28.—[Special.]—John J. Quinn and Capt. Mike Boyle this afternoon met Jimmy Lynch's backers and made a match between Lynch and Paddy McBride of Philadelphia. Lynch's friends did not show up, so Quinn left a guarantee for a stake of $500 a side, and said he would give the other side till Wednesday to cover it. If no response is made the same overtures will be made to Jemmy Larkins. While the people were waiting for Lynch's friends Richard K. Fox presented Billy Murphy, the Australian, with the belt that is emblematic of the 118-pound championship. Murphy has issued a challenge to fight any 118-120-pound man in the world for $2,500.

The Myer-Hopper Fight Postponed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—[Special.]—Bill Myer of Streator, Ill., and Joe Hopper were to have a ten-round glove contest tonight, but Myer was not well and the proprietor of the hall which had been engaged refused to be let it be used for a pugilistic entertainment. So the contest was put off till Wednesday night and the location shifted to Alexandria. Ed Myer, Billy's brother, is to beat any boxer in four rounds or forfeit $25 to the man who stands up that long before him.

Deposits by Schaefer and McCleary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28.—[Special.]—"Wizard" Schaefer and Coast-Champion McCleary have deposited $1,000 each as forfeit on a billiard match which will be played the nights of May 29, 30, and 31 at Metropolitan Hall. Next Thursday night another $1,000 a side will be deposited. They will play 1,000 points each night and Schaefer will allow McCleary a single discount. The match will be for $2,000 a side.

CALL TO A CHICAGO PASTOR.

The Rev. J. Coleman Adams Likely to Remove to Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, April 28.—[Special.]—At tonight's meeting of All Souls' Universalist Church, Brooklyn, a call was extended to Dr. J. Coleman Adams of St. Paul's Church, Chicago.

Dr. Adams has not yet stated positively what answer he will make to the call, but his parishioners believe from his conversation on the subject that he will accept. In response to a request from All Souls' Church he went to Brooklyn and preached before the congregation Sunday, April 13, the result being the call extended yesterday.

Dr. Adams has been the pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church in this city for six years, during which time the membership has been largely increased and its charitable work greatly extended. The addition of a kindergarten and new branches to the Industrial School work are some of the results of his labors. He has many relatives and friends in Brooklyn, and this fact, added to the large field offered for pastoral work, will undoubtedly cause his acceptance of the Brooklyn call.

The former pastor of All Souls' Church was Dr. Gunnison, who went to Worcester, Mass., to fill the pulpit of Dr. Bailey. The latter recently came to Chicago to take the place of the Rev. Dr. Conklin in the Church of the Redeemer.

Sweet Reverence.

Voice from Speaking Tube—"Help! H-e-l-p! I've caught a man in my room. O, what shall I do?"

Clerk (to himself)—"That's that funny old maid in 40."

Clerk (through the tube)—"Lock the door; you'll never have a chance to catch another."—*Boiionian.*

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

TROUBLE ABOUT THE RIFLE-RANGE AT CAMP LINCOLN.

Farmers in the Vicinity Bring Suit—Bishop Borgess Stricken with Paralysis—Strange Fatalities at Ashland, Wis.—Ex-Sheriff Farr Released—Several Suicides Reported—Lieut. Schwatka to Write Up the Sioux Reservation—Body Belonged to a Medical Student.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—Camp Lincoln as the site of the annual encampment of the Illinois National Guard is becoming the source of much trouble. The State has recently been asked to add $8,000 to the original price of $25,000, and now Lee Hickox, the owner of a farm in the rear of the rifle range, puts in a damage claim of $4,800. Besides his farmhouse being unsafe on account of stray bullets, a servant named H. W. Crawford was shot in the ankle. E. H. Paine also has a $3,000 claim on similar grounds.

REPUBLICAN SHERIFF CLEARED.—The suit of Clark County against ex-Sheriff Farr was settled yesterday in the Circuit Court at Marshall. The court found only $135 shortage. This is quite a triumph for the Republicans, as it is the only instance in the history of the county of a Republican county official being short in his accounts, while every Democratic Treasurer since the war, except the present incumbent, has been a defaulter. The aggregate shortage is nearly $100,000.

TWO JOLIET THIEVES.—Jerry Murphy and John Mulan, a couple of strangers, were arrested in Joliet yesterday for breaking into freight-cars of the Santa Fé road. They were identified as the two men who had coaxed two young boys into a freight-car near the town and had committed a nameless crime upon the children. A new warrant was sworn out and the men held on two charges, burglary and crime against nature, in $2,000 bonds. Both men are now in jail.

FEMALE CONVICTS RELEASED.—Judge Schofield of the Supreme Court ordered a reversal of judgment in the cases of Mabel King and Annie Patrick, two female convicts confined at the Joliet prison, and they were taken back to White County yesterday morning. The women were sentenced a year each for aiding two prisoners to break jail at Carmi, and will now probably escape further penalty on account of a flaw in the indictment.

MATTOON'S CITY BONDS.—The Auditor of Public Accounts registered at Springfield yesterday $25,000 of municipal bonds of the City of Mattoon to refund a like amount due May 1. The new issue runs twenty years and draws but 4½ per cent interest.

QUINCY BURGLARY.—Gov. Fifer yesterday issued his requisition on the Governor of Michigan for James Walton, alias Burk Murray, wanted at Quincy for burglary, and now on trial at Detroit for the murder of a police man.

COLLIERY REPAIRED AT PANA.—After a week spent in making needed repairs work was resumed at the Penwell colliery. One hundred union men went into the pit yesterday.

GUTOONE'S VICTIM.—Mrs. W. A. Shepard, who was buried in the ruins of her home during the cyclone at Metropolis, Ill., March 27, died of her injuries yesterday morning.

ALMOST A CENTENARIAN.—Mrs. Dora Kreitzberg, one of the oldest citizens of Southern Illinois, died at her home in Marine yesterday at the advanced age of 96.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.—William Graham, one of the old pioneers and early settlers of Central Illinois, died at his home in Pittsfield yesterday.

**HE PUT STRYCHNINE IN COFF

MINE OPERATORS AFRAID.

THEY ARE NOT WILLING TO ADVANCE THE WAGES OF THEIR MEN.

Fruitless Conference Between Employers and Employes in Joint Convention Yesterday—The Proposed Scale of Wages Not Submitted in Detail—Deliberations to Be Resumed Wednesday Morning. When It Is Expected Additional Representatives Will Be Present.

The joint convention of mine-owners and miners opened yesterday at the Coal Exchange. The operators present were A. S. Sweet, Sureator; Charles Rathburn, Secretary of the Star Coal company; N. Plumb, Coal Run Coal company; R. Evans, Coalville Coal Association; M. J. Bannackman, F. W. Lukins of Streator; Samuel Simpkins, James Taylor, E. C. Howlett of Peoria, J. W. Duncan of La Salle, James Eday of Athens, J. A. Baker of Greenview, Isaac Wanthing of Peoria, W. H. Emmersonof Fulton County, C. H. Hurst of Springfield, R. W. Jess of Riverton, E. H. C. Richardson, Fred Wilms, Wabash Coal company, and Frank Coney of Gardner.

The miners included thirty-four delegates. John B. Rae, President and Master Workman of the United Mine Workers of America, was present. The other delegates were William Scafe of Coal City, State Master Workman, and Ebenezer Howells of Braceville, State Secretary of the Illinois branch, David Ross, T. J. Armstrong, James Harrison, J. R. Edwards, Alec Watkins, Samuel Huster, Samuel Skeiton, E. Lafferty, Thomas Boyd, Charles Codman, John Carter, W. Tnsburn, Robert Fleming, William Bott, Dan Llewelyn, Joseph Mahar, John Beskin, Michael Ondeck, William Pasent, Dan Brocos, G. Evans, John McLaughlan, Eugene Zellers, James Williams, Andrew Sloan, Fabranio Pedrosa, James Guney, John Donahue, and Luke T. Coyne. These delegates represented all the coal districts in the State north of Duquoin. The operators present represented only the Northern and middle districts.

The object of the convention is to arbitrate such differences as may exist between the operators and miners in order to avert a recurrence of strikes and their attending distress. The miners claim there should be a uniform scale of wages throughout the State, allowing for such differentials as might be demanded by circumstances.

The meeting was called to order with no one in the chair. The operators declined to name a Chairman, and one of the miner delegates, T. J. Armstrong of Braceville, was chosen Chairman and J. W. Lukins of the operators was made Secretary. President Rae of the Miners' Union said the miners were now so thoroughly organized as to propose a friendly meeting with the operators. He could assure the operators of the entire good faith of the miners. Wages were now too low. He knew they could not be advanced in one section alone without entailing an unjust burden upon the operators. But if the operators in all sections would pay proportionately the same the market would advance so generally that the profits would remain the same.

J. W. Duncan of Chicago, whose mining interests are at La Salle, said that under existing circumstances it would be impossible for the operators to pay any advance in wages. The competition was too great and the market of the operators present too limited to make it in their power to mine coal save at a loss if the scale of wages were increased.

David Ross of Oglesby, formerly a miner but now a lawyer, said for the miners that they did not desire to force a conflict. The schedule adopted at Columbus recently he regarded as a fair one and the operators should be willing to pay it. The miners were now in a position where they could even regulate the price paid for machine mining, and he would assure the operators that they would be passed at no disadvantage in that direction. The Columbus scale fixed Hocking Valley mining at 60 cents per ton, La Salle at 90 cents, and Streator 80 cents. The proposed increased scale would reduce the differential allowed the Hocking miners 10 cents by placing their wages at 80 cents, while La Salle was increased to $1 and Streator remained at 80 cents. With this decrease in the Hocking differential the Illinois miners would have less to fear in competition.

A. L. Sweet said Indiana and Ohio coals were forcing Illinois coals out of this market, so that operators here depended on their small local trade and the Northwest. The Southern operators paid less for mining and got coal into East St. Louis for less than it cost the Northern operators to get it on the cars at the mines. Then when it came to be shipped the through rates to the Northwest were precisely the same, and it makes competition almost impossible for the Northern operators. He and his colleagues would never consent to an advance until after the Southern operators were brought up to a corresponding scale. Coal this year did not bring net by 15 cents what it did last year.

James Taylor of Edwards Station said coal was being mined in the Belleville district for less than 25 cents a ton. It was run through a large screen, but was shipped from Murfreesboro and Duquoin to Chicago so cheaply that notwithstanding the 400 miles of freightage the Southern operators could come into Chicago and get the Armour and other big contracts away from operators whose mines were only a short distance out of Chicago.

A miner delegate said the scale would equalize all these things and place all the operators upon an equality. His statement caused a stir and a call for the reading of the scale. A delegate said the Secretary of the miners had mislaid it.

President Rae moved that a committee of three from each side be chosen to consider the permanent organization of the convention and to adopt a mode of procedure. This brought out a long debate, in which it was developed that the Northern operators would not pledge themselves to any scale unless the southern operators were present at the convention. Finally a motion was adopted instructing the Secretary to telegraph to all the operators in the State not present in the convention an invitation to be here at the same place at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, to which time the convention adjourned.

The miners were addressed in the evening by R. S. White, who spoke of the creation of a criminal class by the present social and governmental systems. The highways by which the city and country exchange products, and manufactured goods were owned by the few, he said. The rich were crowding the poor to the wall. It was impossible to secure work at living wages, and the unemployed were brutally treated. All this, he said, made criminals. He ridiculed the statement that Americans are self-governed. "When you can't make terms with your employers, why don't you dig the coal and bring it to Chicago yourself? Because the State has granted to others your sovereign rights, the lands and the highways. The first step in reform is this: The railways are a public thing and should be run by the Government at cost."

ACTING IN A DESPOTIC WAY.

Unfair Attitude of Leaders of the Eight-Hour Movement.

Chicago *Globe* April 28: "The vast majority of wage-workers are at present outside of the trade federation and must depend upon united political action for the accomplishment of an eight-hour system. May 1 is intended this time as a labor holiday for a political demonstration in Europe and America in favor of a universal eight-hour movement to be achieved by the political power of the sovereign people. There is no cause for any mob violence; it is no trade aristocracy attempting to carry a special measure for its exclusive benefit. This is a mighty popular outpouring for some humanitarian progress, which does not mean any internecine conflict between capitalism and the toiling masses. The Chicago Democracy has championed the eight-hour movement in its platforms, and expects that the combined trade and labor unions will not attempt any unnecessary reforms and innovations in the possible strikes during the settlement of disputes. There is no excuse for stopping all work on all buildings on the pretext that a number of contractors refuse to agree that they will not employ any carpenters who for any reason neglect to join the local carpenters' union. There is unconditional free trade in labor; no union has an inalienable right to run a corner on wage work. Contractors are from necessity sharp competitors, and have an undoubted right to employ cheap Scandinavians and Slavs in preference to dear English carpenters without running the risk of mob violence. After a short interval these immigrants will demand full American wages and will become staunch trade-unionists. The Carpenters' Council should order all carpenters to work who can get union wages, and should not attempt to force an impossible equality in wages or to coerce any contractors into compelling their hired carpenters to join the local union of carpenters. It is against public policy to foster trade monopoly in a city like Chicago, which needs this year new buildings for 25,000 families and an immense amount of buildings for business purposes, besides what may be needed for the World's Fair. The capitalists and business-men should start an eight-hour association to guide this universal movement as far as Chicago may be concerned, and not leave it to the mercies of narrow-minded, selfish, and doctrinaire misleaders of local trade-unions. JOSEPH GRUENHUT."

THE LABOR SITUATION IN BOSTON.

The Eight-Hour Agitation to Be Inaugurated May 1—A Settlement Probable.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—[Special.]—The Boston building trade employés have completed their organization and plans for the eight-hour strike which they are to begin May 1. They claim that about 5,000 men will be directly involved in the contest. In this body are 2,500 carpenters, 500 bricklayers, 1,500 painters, 250 stone masons, 300 freestone cutters, and 300 plumbers. Only the carpenters and bricklayers have voted to quit work Thursday, but the others are to lend their moral and financial support, and go out as soon as the movement demands it. The labor leaders profess great confidence of success, but despite this, everything points to the speedy failure in Boston of the whole agitation. The Knights of Labor are not nearly as strong as they were here two years ago when they struck for shorter hours, and yet they failed then except in one or two isolated cases. There are local dissensions among the labor organizations, too, so markedly so that a small strike ordered a week ago to bring a contractor to terms proved a fizzle, the men declining to obey the walking delegate. The contractors, furthermore, are thoroughly organized and prepared to meet this emergency. They have had placed in all their contracts a clause deducting the time lost by strikes from the time required for the completion of buildings, thus taking the teeth wholly from the threats of the men to force them to forfeit their contracts or yield to the labor organizations. Finally, there is a great influx of Nova Scotians here in the spring, who can do rough carpenter work, who are attached to no unions and who are only too glad to work at any wages.

But the local labor leaders insist on entering the struggle against all these odds. They base their hopes for success on the inconvenience the delay in building will cause. The big fire of last Thanksgiving-Day, the development of the Back Bay district, and improvements in the older portions of the city have resulted in an unusually large demand for building this spring. The enterprises that will be most seriously affected by the strike are these: the new extension of the Statehouse, a contract involving $2,500,000; the new court-house, $2,500,000; the new stock exchange, $3,000,000; the new chamber of commerce, $400,000; F. L. Ames' thirteen-story Court street block, $800,000; Ames' Bedford street block, $400,000; new public library, $3,000,000; J. M. Sears' block, $200,000. Besides these there are some forty residences on the Back Bay which range in cost from $30,000 to $60,000. The protests of these real-estate owners will help to carry the day for eight hours.

Workmen Opposed to Legislative Interference.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 28.—[Special.]—The railroadmen's organization of Indianapolis is declaring opposition to the Blair bill, pending in the United States Senate, providing a method for arbitrating differences between railroad corporations and their employés. The local branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has adopted resolutions in opposition to the bill. Similar resolutions have been passed by the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Trainmen. The resolutions hold in substance that the bill smacks of Governmental interference and paternalism, of which the employés say they do not stand in need. The principal objection to the bill is that the arbitration committee provided for would be composed in majority of persons not interested in the employés' welfare.

Memphis Bakers Go Out.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 28.—[Special.]—The bakers of Memphis dropped their rolling-pins today. Aside from the question of wages, which are from $8 to $15 per week, another question is involved. Nearly every proprietor lives over his place and compels the men to board with him. The unmarried men had no objection to this, but the baker with a family who worked for $8 or $10 a week and paid his boss $5 for board, kicked hard. They work from twelve to sixteen hours a day, Sundays included, and insist on being allowed $5 more and the privilege of living away from the bakery. The bosses will allow but $3 weekly, and the men have struck.

The Capital Is Affected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—[Special.]—The Washington workingmen are growing restless and threatening to join the eight-hour strike. It is reported that bricklayers, carpenters, and plasterers will demand May 1 that thereafter eight hours be constituted a day's labor. A refusal on the part of the employers may lead to a general strike. Meanwhile attention is centered on the outcome of the movement in Chicago.

Oshkosh Lathers May Strike.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 28.—[Special.]—The lathers of this city have formed a union and will adopt a uniform scale of prices. It is their announced determination to present this scale to the contractors, and in the event of their refusal to sign a strike will occur. A large amount of building is in progress and a strike would be disastrous to builders.

MARINE NEWS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Lumber Shipments from the Upper Lakes Eastward to Be Largely Increased.

The lumber going to Eastern points from Lakes Michigan and Superior will this season amount to 200,000,000 feet, an increase over last year's shipments eastward of 40 per cent. The increase will be made largely at Green Bay ports, Muskegon, Ludington, and Manistee. Seven-eighths of these shipments are to Tonawanda, and there distributed by the Erie Canal to New York State points. The remaining eighth goes to Ohio ports. To vessels this change in the disposal of lumber does not make as much difference as one might suppose. Last fall the rate from Menominee to Chicago was $1.75 a thousand, as against $3.10 Buffalo, nearly three times the distance. These figures will again be made this season. The cause of the increase in Eastern shipments is the falling off of the output of Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron mills.

"I anticipate a good season's business in lumber," A. G. Van Schaick of the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Lumber company said yesterday. "First, prices are a good deal lower than last season. The reduction is about 5 per cent on dimension (timber, etc.) and 10 per cent on all grades below common. Last year the reduction was 10 per cent over the prices of the preceding year. This reduction of 20 per cent in two years I think has been untealled for on any business principle. Dry lumber on which $1.50 has been expended in labor sells at $11, while green lumber is taken readily off the market at $10. The grades above common—about 30 per cent of the receipts—carry their old prices of two years ago. My reason for the low price of the low grades is that there is an excess in this market. Within the last twenty-four months Arkansas has sent into the territory once supplied by Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota 800,000,000 feet, and in meeting this competition prices were reduced and have not been raised since our lumber was driven out.

"The cut this season will not vary much from that of the last four years—8,000,000,000 feet. The amount sent by lake will not vary much from last season, and I expect freights to be about the same. The season will be somewhat shorter, however. Last season May 1 we had 4,000,000 feet moved forward. This year we will have but a tenth as much.

"With the low prices and the feeling of inflation over the World's Fair, which will cause a large demand for lumber in building, I see no cause to prevent a good business, barring, of course, extensive labor troubles."

The thirty-odd cargoes of lumber on the market yesterday had a slow sale, dealers holding off first on account of the carpenters' strike, and then for fear of a general upheaval May 1, in which their own employés and those of the factories would become involved. Most of the fleet is still on the market.

Lowest Grain Freights in Five Years.

Vessel agents who had boats ready to load on their hands were placed in a tight place yesterday. Corn in the East was weak, but owners of the cash stuff here were not inclined to let prices go down. Shippers could not move the grain, even at the recent heavy reductions in lake freights, and when a rate of 1½c was finally offered by a vessel broker the shipper who accepted it did so largely as a personal favor. Had it not been for the drop in freights shipments of corn would have practically ceased under existing conditions of the market. The business that is done is largely picked up, so to speak. The Buffalo rate is said to be the lowest since the spring of 1885, following the Kershaw collapse. At Cleveland an upward tendency in coal freights is reported, but quoted rates are without change.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—Some coal tonnage was wanted by shippers, but their needs were not fully supplied. Shippers offered no advance in rates, and owners would not send boats to Lake Michigan as grain freights now are. Shippers, however, realize that they will soon have to pay better freights.

The Erie Canal opened last midnight. By 8 tonight 185 grain-laden boats had cleared, nearly all for tidewater. They carried 451,340 bushels of wheat, 998,610 bushels of corn, 33,380 of oats, 58,800 of rye, 11,800 of malt; total, 1,533,830 bushels. Boats were moving along smoothly on Western divisions. A cave-in of about thirty feet of bank occurred last night near Utica, which may delay boats on that level a short time.

Out Five Hundred Dollars on the Trip.

The chartering of a steamer which had come up from Buffalo without a cargo to take grain back for 90,000 bushels of corn at 1¼ cents yesterday set vesselmen to figuring on how the boat would come out. This was the result:

90,000 bushels at 1¼ cents	$1,125
Cost of handling, 50.5c a thousand	45
175 tons of coal at $2.75 a ton	481
Towing at Chicago and Buffalo	60
Feeding crew ten days	63
18 men, average $20 wages	360
Insurance ten days	166
Total expense	$1,545
Out on the trip	$520

This does not include an interest account of $333, or depreciation in value of property at the rate of 7 per cent.

West Superior Coalheavers on Strike.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 28.—[Special.]—West Superior coalheavers went on a strike today to reëstablish the wages of two years ago—50 cents an hour. They are now getting 40 cents. The dock men have gone out also and ask that their pay be increased from $1.75 to $2 per day. There are now about 285 men out, and it is expected the St. Paul and Pacific Coal company's men will join the strike tomorrow. This company employs about 100 men. A repetition of the rioting of last year is feared. A large number of coal-laden boats are at the docks and more are on the way.

Around the Lakes.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., April 28.—[Special.]—The tug Leviathan released the schooner Charlie Marshall, ashore at Prentice Bay, and reached here with her this afternoon. The schooner's seams are opened, and there is a hole opposite her after hatchway. She is leaking badly and is kept afloat with a steam pump. The Leviathan will tow her to Manitowoc.

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 28.—[Special.]—When the steamer City of Racine was one mile outside this harbor on her way to Grand Haven yesterday the cross-bold pin on her low-pressure engine broke. The injury was found to be worse than expected, and she will be towed to Chicago for repairs.

ASHLAND, Wis., April 28.—[Special.]—A fleet of over twenty ore boats cleared for Cleveland last night and today. Extensive dock improvements are being made and ore is moving rapidly. Lumbermen are waiting the arrival of a fleet from below Wednesday or Thursday.

Nautical Notes.

Capt. Jesse Huribut took command of the steamer City of Genoa today.

The lighthouse steamer Dahlia will leave in a day or two to find where the buoys washed ashore at the straits came from.

The schooners Cheney Ames, Jura, and Ann Maria will be engaged most of the season in carrying ore from Escanaba to Brown's Mills on the Calumet.

The Owego, which passed the straits at 8 a. m. yesterday, had made the run from Buffalo in thirty-seven hours and fifteen minutes. With the head-wind on this lake she will doubtless be prevented from breaking the record of fifty-five hours from Buffalo.

The Vermont Central line's rate of 62 cents from the seaboard to St. Paul, by way of Chicago, which "Jim" Hill gives as the excuse for reducing his rate to St. Paul via Lake Superior, is based on the 10-cent differential which the Ogdensburg route has hitherto received. The Vermont Central line has not yet met the Hill cut.

The following was issued at the Custom-House: "Vesselmen should bear in mind that the law which demands that they shall file their manifests with the proper officials within twenty-four hours after their arrival in port will be strictly enforced by Collector Clark. The penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of this law is $20."

Grain and Coal Charters.

CHICAGO—To Buffalo: Jewett, wheat at 1¾ cents; Hudson, R. A. Packer, corn; Helena, corn at 1¾ cents; Potomac, Nebraska, corn at 1¾ cents. To Ogdensburg: Ketchum, corn at 10 cents. To Kingston points. To Port Huron: Newsboy, oats at 1¾ cents. Total capacity—Wheat, 55,000 bushels; corn, 80,000 bushels; oats, 40,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND—Waverly, B. F. Bruce, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 50 cents; W. A. Muir, coal, Cleveland to Manitowoc, 60 cents; Southwest, Marengo, coal, Cleveland to Escanaba, 40 cents; Ishpeming, coal, Sandusky to Gladstone, 40 cents.

BUFFALO—For coal—G. G. Houghton, coal, Racine, 50 cents. Canal freights steady; wheat 4 cents and corn 2½ cents to New York.

Vessel Movements of April 28.

ALPENA—Cleared—Richmond, Chicago.

PORT DALHOUSIE—Down—Slauson, to Kingston.

MANISTEE—Arrived—Sands, Petrel, Burton, Lucky, Evaline, Laurine.

PORT COLBORNE—Up—Cummings, to Racine; Sam Marshall, to Chicago.

CHEBOYGAN—Arrived—Pensaukee, Julia Merrill, Richard Mott, Quickstep.

MIDLAND—Arrived—Narragansett, Belle Brown. Cleared—Elgin, T. Y. Avery.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Massachusetts. Sailed—Manchester, Rockaway, Anna Maria, Merrimac, Mercury.

WEST SUPERIOR—Departed—Colorado, Sarnia, flour; Buffalo, Fontenac, Yanza, Montana, Buffalo, wheat and flour.

MINORVILLE—Down—Isabella, Boyce, J. N. Foster, City of Grand Rapids, Norman, Windbound—Butcher Boy, John Raber.

BUFFALO—Arrived—G. T. Hope, City of Cleveland, Susan Peck. Cleared—With coal: Newburg, Green Bay; Plankinton, Chicago. Light: Oceanica, Escanaba, Duluth.

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—The propeller Wisashickon, bound up, parted her wheel chains this afternoon just after leaving St. Clair flats canal and ran hard aground on the American side, just below the lower club house.

Later—Up—Pridgeon, 6:30; Blanchard, 10:30. Down—Wyoming, 5; Cayuga, 8:40; Grand Traverse, 9:20.

PORT HURON—Up—Chas. Foster, 10:30 p. m.; Street, 10:50; J. B. Merrill, Sunrise, 11:30; Hiawatha and consort, 2 a. m.; New York, 5:30; Olivet, Mitchell, 7:10; Joliet, Aurora, 7:20; Sachem, 4:20 p. m. Down—Wyoming, 2:15 p. m. Cayuga, 2:40. Arrived—Chas. Crawford.

Later—Down—Rochester, 8 p. m.; Ira Owen, 9; Robey, Haskell, 9:20; Wilhelm, Crosthwaite, 9:30; Harlem, 10. Up—Boston, 8:30; Packer, 9:10.

DETROIT—Up—Wissahickon, 12:30 p. m.; J. I. Case, M. W. Page, Mont Blanc, 12:40; Mercur, 1:30; Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 3:40; City of Nicollet, 4. Down—Lehigh, 11:40 p. m.; Arabia, Toledo, 1:30 a. m.; Kershaw, Moonlight, Ironton, 8:20; Susquehanna, 8:50; Forbes, Twin Sisters, 9:20; Cassadoga, 10; Topeka, 10:30; Rhoda Emily, 10:40; Tioga, 11:40; A. P. Wright, 2:15 p. m.; Niagara, 3:30.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Up—Ogemaw, Tilden, Maxwell, 9:30 p. m.; Neosho, 12:30 a. m.; Alcora, Alta, 6:45; Wocoken, Pelican, 8:20; Arnold, Chocura, 9:20; Raleigh, Adams, North Wind, 12:20 p. m.; Ralph, Hutchinson, 10:50; Australasia, Majestic, 3 a. m.; Swain, Helvetia, India, 4:30; Parks, Foster, Pinta, 7. Down—Sheidon, Ely, Manola, 2:30 a. m.; Mitchell 4:15; Pontiac, 9:15; Gladstone, Argonaut, 10:30; Macy, Camden, 1:10 p. m.; Morley, Owen, Fountain City, 6:30.

MACKINAW CITY—Down—Wilhelm, Crosthwaite, 6 p. m.; Cayuga, 6:40; Deveresaux, 7:20; Rochester 9; Robey, 9:40; Charles Eddy and consort, 10:15 a. m.; Harlem, 2:20; Farwell, Rutter, 6:30; Marion, Allegheny, Green and consorts, 8:50; Christie, Gifford, 11. Hunter, Savidge, 4 p. m.; Huribut, Butts, 6:55. Up—Hurd, 6 p. m.; Alaska, 9:30; Veronica, 9:40; Lyons and consort, 1:40 a. m.; Russia, 2; Durr, Johnson, 3:30; Conestoga, 7:30; Owego, Omaha, 8; Tice and consorts, 8:30; George Smiles, Commodore, 8:30; Munro, 9:40; Ella Smith, 10; Flint, 12; Avon, 11:50 p. m.; Mary Faller, 2:20; Scott, Leader, 4. Wind northeast, strong.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, etc.—Eagle Wing, Bark River; Venture, Packard, Ahnapee; C. G. Mixer, Empire State, Menominee; W. C. Goodman, D. L. Filer, Marinette; Mary E., M. Mueller, Cedar River; Howlett, Manistee; Presto, Sturgeon Bay; Guido, Manistee. With sundries—Alaska, Syracuse, Buffalo; Langdon, Ogdensburg. Light—Helena, E. A. Packer, Buffalo. With coal—Hecla, Charlotte.

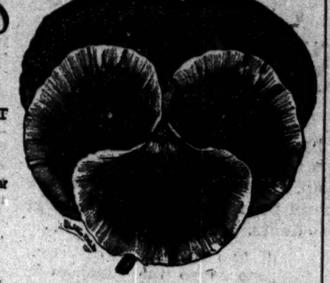
Cleared—light—Markham, Manistee; Dunbar, Ritchie's Pier; Haywood, Berrien, Muskegon; Mystic, Frankfort; Augustus, Laura Miller, Grand Haven; Rainbow, Eagle Wing, Menominee; Rouse Simmons, Muskegon; Kate Darley, Carney, Magill, Goodman, Marinette; M. E. Packard, South Haven; G. D. Dousman, Green Bay; Venture, Idea, Ahnapee; Ida Olsen, Pine Lake; Glad Tidings, Sturgeon Bay; G. G. Mixer, Cheboygan; Michelson, H. R. Moore, Apprentice Boy, Emeline, G. W. Naughtin, Manistee; J. A. Holmes, Traverse Bay. With sundries—Joys, Manistee; Lycoming, Buffalo; Wm. Grandy, Marinette; Radical, East Jordan. With grain—Cuba, St. Louis, Inter Ocean, Buffalo; Rosedale, Kingston; Annie Vought, Champion, Buffalo; Cora A, Midland.

And It Will Be Grandly Improved.

Baltimore *American*: Now that the World's Fair bill is a law let Chicago hustle. She has the opportunity of her life.

CHASE & SANBORN'S
THE ARISTOCRATIC COFFEE OF AMERICA
SEAL BRAND
JAVA & MOCHA
COFFEE
ALWAYS PICKED (NOT RIPE) ON THE TREE
BOSTON COFFEES
FREE A Perfect Art Album containing 24 Beautiful Photographs representing Tea and Coffee culture, will be sent on receipt of your address.
CHASE & SANBORN, 73 Broad St., Boston.
Western Dept. 80 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

THE FAIR
STATE, ADAMS & DEARBORN STS. CHICAGO
VEGETABLE SEEDS.
FLOWER SEEDS.
FLOWER SEEDS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
All the VERY BEST, CHOICEST NEW SEEDS,
Any Kind You Want, 20c Per Dozen Regular 5c Package.



VEGETABLE SEEDS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
All the VERY BEST, CHOICEST NEW SEEDS,
Any Kind You Want, 20c Per Dozen Regular 5c Package.
LAWN GRASS SEED | The Very Best. | 1 Pound Packages, 20c. ½ Pound Packages, 10c. | The Very Best.

CARPETS AND RUGS.
ALL THE LEADING MAKES.
Lowell's— Biggelow— Hartford— SMITH'S MOQUETTES & TAPESTRY AT LOW PRICES.
THE FAIR
STATE, ADAMS & DEARBORN STS. CHICAGO
COMPLETE LINE OF
Matting, Oilcloth, and Linoleum.

Smith's Tapestry Brussels..... 45c up.
Lowell's Extra Supers..... 70c yd.
Hartford Extra Supers, all wool .. 60c yd.
Pha Extra All-Wool Supers.. 50c yd.
Union Extra Half Wool Supers .. 40c yd.
Oilcloth..... 22c sq. yd.
Linoleum ..... 50c sq. yd.
China Matting... 15c yd.

A VETERAN —TELLS ABOUT— S.S.S.

"I was wounded in the leg at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31st, 1862. My blood was poisoned from the effects of the wound, and the leg swelled to double its natural size, and remained so for many years. The poison extended to my whole system, and I suffered a thousand deaths. Nothing did me any good until I took Swift's Specific, which took the poison out of my blood and enabled me to feel myself a man again. S. S. S. is the remedy for blood poison."
JOHN CONWAY, London, Ohio.

"For thirty years I was afflicted with blood poison, from which I suffered untold agonies. I commenced taking S. S. S., and after using five bottles, I am entirely cured."
WILLIAM SCHENK, Flushing, L. I.

"I suffered for twenty years from blood poisoning. Three bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), cured me entirely."
CATHERINE MOSHER, Mineola, L. I.

"For about eight years I was afflicted with a running sore on my leg that gave me a great deal of pain and no end of trouble and inconvenience. I was treated by the leading physicians of this section, but without receiving any benefit, the sore growing gradually worse. Last summer I concluded to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), and the result was that in a short time my leg was sound and well. There has been no sign of a return since. J. W. BRANAMAN, Greenville, Texas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.
(*Copyrighted by S. S. S. Co.*)

UNION PACIFIC
—IS THE— Favorite Line TO ALL Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, —AND— Puget Sound Points.
For rates, tickets, or any desired information apply to W. H. KNIGHT, Gen'l Agt., 191 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WM. RADAMS MICROBE KILLER
TRADE-MARK
A GREAT SCIENTIFIC REVELATION
The microbes or germinal cause of all disease can now be effectually destroyed and removed from the system.
Cases of Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Scrofula, Catarrh, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Tumors, Stomach Troubles, etc., etc., Cured by the thousands during the past year.
Call and examine the most marvelous testimonials in the land. $1,000 reward for any not genuine. Agents wanted everywhere.
RADAMS MICROBE KILLER CO., S. E. COR. ADAMS AND DEARBORN STS. Laboratory and Warehouse, 44 and 46 La Salle St.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.
A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, Celtic, History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and lectures on Philosophy. Gymnasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value $500) in Greek, English, Mathematics, History, and Biology. For Program, address as above.

FURNITURE
Largest and best assorted stock of honest made goods in the city. Get prices from all competitors, then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on first-class Furniture. We also sell Andrews' new "Gem" Folding Beds.
Best Hair Mattresses. Moth Proof Cedar Chests.
WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 WABASH-AV.,
Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

The Chicago Tribune IS THE LEADING NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA

STATE LINE,
BETWEEN NEW YORK, GLASGOW, AND MOVILLE (LONDONDERRY),
With Through Tickets at Reduced Rates to Liverpool, London, Dublin, Etc.
STATE OF NEVADA, 6 a. m., May 1.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 5 a. m., May 8.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom; excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, 53 Broadway, New York. JNO. BLEGEN, General Western Agent, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Hamburg-American Packet Co
Express service between New York, Southampton and Hamburg by the magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 to 16,000 horse-power. This line holds the record for fastest trips to and from Southampton and the Continent. Actual ocean voyage only six days. Steamers unexcelled for safety, speed and comfort. Through tickets to London and Paris. Apply to Hamburg-American Packet Co., 37 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, C. B. RICHARD & CO., 96 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FRENCH LINE.
New York and Havre-Paris
IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No transfer of Baggage. Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, Gen'l Western Agent. 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

Red Star Line.
Belgian Royal and U. S. Mail Steamers leave every Wednesday from New York direct to Antwerp. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. The short line to the Rhine, Switzerland, and all Continental cities. First-class steamers and accommodations at moderate rates.
For particulars apply to WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN, General Western Agents, 145 and 147 Randolph-st.

GRAHAM AND MORTON TRANS. CO.
Office and Dock, Foot Wabash-av.
Daily at 9:30 a. m. for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Saturday's Steamer leaves at 11:30 p. m. Connecting with Chicago and West Michigan Ry. at St. Joseph for Grand Rapids and all Northern points; Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Ry. at Benton Harbor for Indianapolis and Southern points.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
Office and Docks—Foot of Michigan-av.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at..... *5 p. m.
Daily for Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids at..... *7 p. m.
For Green Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports Tuesday at..... 7 p. m.
*Except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts., by cabs to 207-209 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am	*†7:05 pm
	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	‡11:00 pm	† 7:00 am
	*‡11:30 am	‡ 7:00 pm
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*‡11:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
		5:15 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	* 7:30 pm	*10:20 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:30 pm	* 7:40 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*‡11:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	6:00 pm	9:30 am
	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*‡11:45 am	2:30 pm
	*‡10:30 pm	‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	*‡10:30 pm	‡ 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.
For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Burlington Route
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Dubuque	8:30 am	2:10 pm
Mendota, Galesburg & Burlington	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
" Burlington's No. 1 " to Denver	* 1:50 pm	* 5:05 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	6:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:30 pm	†10:05 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Illinois Central.

Depots, Lake, 22d, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark, 121 Randolph, Palmer, Grand Pacific, and Sherman House. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8:05 pm	‖ 7:20 am
C

RICH CHINESE SMUGGLERS

THEY MAKE FORTUNES THROUGH ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

Organized Into Powerful and Well-Disciplined Bands Which Have Frequent Battles with the Customs Department Forces—An Englishman's Warning to Young Men Against Going to South Africa—Ex-Gov. Foraker Declares That His State Is Republican.

H. B. Morse, who was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, has been an official in the Chinese customs service nearly twenty years. He told some interesting facts about the opium traffic in the hotel rotunda last evening.

"All the opium that comes to this country from China," said he, "is sent from Hong Kong, which is a free port of entry. While a vast quantity of opium is raised in China, no accurate estimate has ever been made. Each year India sends 10,000,000 pounds of the drug to China, and about 1,000,000 pounds are imported from Persia. This is the raw drug which is boiled in Hong Kong.

"A few years ago China made an agreement with Great Britain by which the Hong Kong blockade was removed. The average consumption of opium by the individual Chinee is about one ounce a week. The women and children use tobacco, but nearly all the men smoke opium. There are no means of ascertaining whether the consumption is on the decrease, as we can't estimate the quantity of native-grown opium. It is probable that the drug is being used less, as the importations are slightly decreasing each year.

"While the Chinese laws against opium-smuggling are more stringent than those of this country, the Hong Kong smugglers get lots of opium into other Chinese ports. The most common method is to put up the drug in tins and throw the boxes overboard in the rivers before reaching port. The packages are tied to weights and anchored to floating rafts of bamboo. Then the bamboo floats are picked up by the smugglers and the opium taken ashore.

"Rich and powerful are the Hong Kong smugglers. They are organized in large bands, with almost perfect methods of operation. If the drug is taken over the mountains armed bands are employed to transport it. We have Chinese troops in the customs department, and sharp fights between the soldiers and smugglers are of frequent occurrence. The Chinese customs service under Sir Robert Hart of England is like a disciplined army. There are 200 men in the administrative department, 600 in the search department, and 3,000 in the clerical department. I have been stationed along the coast and spent last year at Pakhoi. Now I am enjoying a vacation and journeying to my old home in Boston."

"A few years ago it used to be the fad for young Englishmen to go to South Africa, just as your Eastern fellows went out on ranches. Now they are learning that there's no place like home."

This was said by B. A. Crawford of London, who is at the Richelieu. "Before I came to the States a few weeks ago," he continued, "I made a long trip through the well-known sections of South Africa and found a deplorable state of affairs. At Johannesburg typhoid and typhus was raging, and during the week I was there thirty people died every day. The hospitals could not care for one-third of the sick and they are left to die alone. All business was at a standstill, and people were actually starving. One day a whole wagon-load of young Englishmen of excellent families started out to work in the diamond mines at Kimberly. They had gone to South Africa to make a fortune and are now working side by side with natives in the diamond mines. Unless you have business in South Africa you had better give the place a wide berth."

When ex-Gov. J. B. Foraker of Ohio arrived at the Auditorium hotel yesterday he found a half dozen Chicago lawyers waiting for him. They spirited him away so quickly that he had little time to talk politics. He is interested in a patent rights case and only remained in the city long enough to transact his business in connection with this matter. As he hurried to his carriage he said to a reporter:

"I know little more than the public about the work going on in Washington in relation to the ballot-box affair. The committee, I believe, commenced its final deliberations today, but what the report will be, or what will be the outcome of the whole matter, I have no means of judging. It is a matter of indifference to me now."

The ex-Governor seemed amused when asked if he could offer an estimate of the work of the Ohio Legislature. "Well, it's been bad," said he, smiling; "bad indeed. It's even been a sad disappointment to the Democrats themselves. Only the other day Campbell's Adjutant-General published a letter charging the Legislature with all sorts of grievous sins both of omission and commission, and using stronger language than I care to."

"Of course Ohio is Republican," he added. "The State will go Republican in 1892 by a large majority. Harrison's Administration is growing in favor in Ohio while the Democratic State rule is rapidly increasing in unpopularity, even among the Democrats themselves.

Grand Pacific—W. C. Brown, C. E. Perkins, Burlington, Ia.; W. Johnson, Baltimore; J. Cozzens, New York; F. A. Wyman, Boston; C. A. Cunningham, Boston; Mrs. Frank Hatton, Washington, D. C.; F. M. Christy, Des Moines; F. N. Wyant, Canton, O.; R. G. Thomas, Philadelphia; O. F. Franas, Cleveland; L. W. Stevens, Auburn; G. H. Whedon, Cleveland; Ida M. Bartlett, Springfield.

Auditorium—J. B. Weston, Beatrice, Neb.; Mrs. R. R. Mangham, Omaha; ex-Gov. J. B. Foraker and Enos M. Luce, Ohio; Mrs. H. S. Knight, St. Louis; T. W. Sterling, New York; J. R. Bane, New Hampton, Ia.; L. M. Thurston, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. D. Smead, Sandusky, O.

Palmer—M. J. Meyer, New York; B. Blum, New York; H. Kohn, Cleveland; A. B. Miller, Philadelphia; M. B. Brink, St. Louis; D. M. McClay, Middletown, O.; S. N. Lewis, Cleveland; S. W. Finch, Erie, Pa.; J. B. Coulin, Grand Rapids; A. Schwabacher, Louisville.

Richelieu—Robert Cox, Edinburg; Miss Bradford, Cincinnati; J. B. Gray, Philadelphia; Maurice Meyer, George Klotz, Paris; Andrew Banks, Baltimore; R. S. Culbreth, Baltimore; George Dickenson, New York; Jenness Miller, New York.

Sherman—G. H. Williams, Montreal; Capt. Baker, Welsh Regiment, H. M. S.; H. Gibson, Denver; S. H. Hayward, Des Moines; J. F. Parker, Boston; E. E. Linn, Lima, O.; J. A. Boys, St. Augustine, Fla.

Tremont—Mrs. A. C. Farnsworth, San Francisco; T. B. Wales, Cincinnati; A. A. Simonds, Dayton; W. G. Smith, Elmira, N. Y.; J. G. Jones, Iron Mountain.

Leland—C. R. Quigley, Grand Rapids; C. B. Caldwell, Detroit; H. L. Call, Topeka; George J. Sherman, Toledo; C. F. Schley, St. Louis.

THREATS OF WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

A Church Fight Likely to Be Continued in a Police Court.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—As a result of the riot here yesterday threats of wholesale arrests were freely indulged in this morning. It was also intimated that criminal proceedings would be commenced by some of those receiving the worst bodily injuries, which were in several cases very severe. The anti-Esher party, headed by their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Frey, were closeted late last night in a secret session with a Chicago lawyer, and current rumor had it that the outcome of the conference would be the arrest of all the church trustees. Legal steps will inevitably be taken to get possession of the church, or divide the property according to membership. The membership is between 300 and 400, and the church is financially strong, owning a block of property, in which the edifice is included.

The First City in the Land.

Lincoln Call: The World's Fair bill is signed, and Chicago is from this on the first city in the Union.

A Refreshing Table Beverage.

Nicholson's Liquid Bread is pleasant to the taste, is invigorating, and easily assimilates with the food. At this time of the year it is particularly useful, as a glass of it now and then wards off the malaria so prevalent at this time of the year. Ask your grocer or druggist for it.

The Alimni Company's Removal.

On and after April 28 the Alimni company, interior decorators, will occupy their new quarters at No. 360 Wabash avenue, corner of Harrison street, one block south of Auditorium.

At our Leading Clubs you will find Bloomer's Dutch Cocoa well-known.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

"An Extraordinary Occasion."

CHANGES, made necessary by the enlarging and remodeling of our premises, compel us to temporarily vacate the store, 64 Washington (recently annexed), as the intervening walls are to be removed and the whole main floor thrown into one large salesroom. This affects the three depts. of

BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
ART GOODS.

The reduction of these stocks to the minimum is made essential, and we offer for the NEXT TWO WEEKS

HEAVY REDUCTIONS
In these Lines of Goods.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Reductions Quoted on These Goods Are All ON THIS SPRING'S STYLES.

WE QUOTE—

Boys' School Suits	$2.75 and up
Boys' Dress Suits	$4.75 and up
Boys' Three-Piece Vest Suits	$5.95 and up
Boys' Long Pants Suits	$5.00 and up
Boys' Overcoats	$4.45 and up
Boys' Reefers	$3.95 and up
Boys' Kilt Suits	$1.45 and up
Boys' Cloth Hats and Caps	50c and up
Boys' Straw Hats	50c and up
Boys' Shirt Waists	50c and up
Boys' Separate Knee Pants	75c and up

Gents' Furnishings.

An Opportunity for "GENTLEMEN" to Secure a Season's Supply of Furnishings at a Great Saving.

"MEN'S FLANNEL SHIRTS"—
$1.75 Quality Reduced to $1.00
$2.00 Quality Reduced to $1.50
$3.00 Quality Reduced to $2.00
$5.00 Quality Reduced to $3.50

"HOSIERY"—
Gents' Fine Gauze Fancy Cotton Sox 25c
Gents' "Fast Black" Cotton Sox 25c
(35c and 40c Qualities.)

"SHIRTS AND DRAWERS"—
Gents' French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, reduced from 75c 50c
Gents' Fancy Trimmed Night Shirts—50c, 75c, and $1; worth one-half more.

"GENTS' NECKWEAR"—
An immense assortment of "4-in-Hands" Teeks, Windsors, to close, 25c each.

"ART DEPT."

A splendid opportunity to anticipate your wants in this LINE OF GOODS at

25 Per Cent Discount

From present marked prices on all goods in this department.

Table Lamps.
Banquet Lamps.
Piano Lamps.
Albums (Plush and Leather).
Toilet Sets (Plush).
Dolls (all kinds).
Clocks.
Japanese Ware.
Bamboo Easels and Screens.
Royal Worcester Ware.
Pictures.
Mirrors (triplicate).
Bric-a-Brac.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

"A SPECIAL SALE"
—OF—
FOSTER LACING GLOVES.

There are few departments where "SPECIAL SALES" are so indicative of SUPERIOR VALUES as our KID GLOVE DEPT. We have been very fortunate in securing a lot of

1,500 Dozen Choice Gloves,

That we will be able to sell at

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

WE INAUGURATE THIS GREAT SALE
TODAY
AND CONTINUE SAME ALL THIS WEEK.

Ample preparations have been made to take care of the patronage this "OCCASION" will bring us.

LAST GUN

Our Entire Stock is on the Main Floor and must be closed out by Wednesday Night. Now is the time for Bargains in Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings, &c.

W. T. MOORE & CO.

145 STATE STREET.

Brass Bedsteads!
FOR THE TRADE ONLY.
THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
CHICAGO.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $1.50, or $3.00 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

TREELEAVEN & CO. 76 STATE ST. OPTICIANS. SKILLFULLY Fitted and glasses adjusted for all defects of vision. Prices the Lowest.

H. J. FURBER & CO.

Chicago, Monday, April 28, 1890.

Do people read advertisements? Many thousands certainly read ours during the last week, and the way they crowded our store every day—rainy Saturday, too—was very gratifying, and strongly confirmed our belief that if you have anything really cheap (not simply cheap on paper and dear in fact) to sell people, tell them about it and you'll sell it. So we shall go on with our Bargain Talks.

Curtain and Drapery Department—Fourth floor. Two elevators.

More Curtains marked down. This time it's Swiss Tamboured. Two patterns from $6.50 to *$4.50*. Two that were $8.00, *$5.00*. Others from *$8.50 to $6.00, $12.00 to $9.00, $13.50 to $10.00, and $18.00 to $12.00*. All in good condition except such as have been soiled by showing. *These one-fourth less.* All the Curtain Bargains are now on sale except the Nottinghams, which will be ready tomorrow.

H. J. FURBER & CO.

Linens and Housekeeping Goods—Third floor. Two elevators.

56-inch Bleached Table Linen Damask, and Snow-Drop patterns, pure linen, 37½c, *now 30c.*

54-inch Turkey Reds, short lengths, 2 to 5 yards, regular 25c goods, *15c.*

A large lot 4-4 Bleached Cottons, cloth compares favorably with New York mills, nothing wrong except the lengths, 10 to 12 yards, *price only 7c.*

Marseilles Quilts, soiled on the under side, will have to go into the wash-tub before you use them; therefore *$2.00 Quilts $1.40, $2.50 Quilts $1.75, $4.00 Quilts $2.75.*

Large Crochet Quilts, Marseilles patterns, soiled, $1.75 for *$1.30.*

H. J. FURBER & CO.

Black Goods Department—First floor.

Here is a fine Twilled Cloth with rich brocade stripes, 38-inch (called 40), good, bright black, handsome goods, only 6 weeks old, heretofore 43c; *today and until sold, 33c.*

H. J. FURBER & CO.,
138 and 140 State-st.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 and 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, April 29, 9:30 a. m.,
Dry Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths,
Summer and Muslin Underwear, Hosiery, Curtains, Curtain Nets, and full line of Linens.

TODAY, 9:30 A. M.
Boots, Shoes, Slippers,
Including a very choice Bankrupt Stock and a nice line of Rochester and Cincinnati samples.

Thursday, May 1, 9:30 a. m.,
CLOTHING
Special Sale for Account of Eastern Manufacturer of a Full Line of
MEN'S, YOUTHS' & BOYS' SUITS
And Separate Garments manufactured expressly for this spring's trade.

IN BASEMENT.
Crockery & Glassware
China Chamber Sets, Cuspidors, Berry Sets, Ice Cream Sets, Plates, etc., etc.
Majolica and Decorated Ware,
White Granite and Porcelain Ware,
Hardware, Cutlery.
Promptly at 11 o'clock,
1,000 doz. Axes and Hatchets,
Lath Hatchets, Bench Axes, Boys' Axes,
Carpenter and Cooper Adzes,
Library and Stand Lamps,
Burners, Brackets, etc.
1,000 barrels Glassware.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Underwriters' Auction Notice
REMEMBER,
On FRIDAY, May 2, at 10 a. m.,
The SALVAGE SALE of the WHOLESALE STOCK of
Hats, Caps, Gloves, and Umbrellas
From the well-known firm,
Taylor Bros. & Co., Chicago,
And the RETAIL STOCK of
Gents' Furnishing Goods
FROM
John Goosman, Toledo, O.
Goods on exhibition THURSDAY, May 1.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

At 3730 Langley-av.
WE SELL
This Tuesday Morning, 10 O'Clock,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
In Parlors, Chambers, Dining-room; Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Glass, etc.; Carpets of the house, Range, etc. Good sale
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Orchids on Exhibition
THIS MORNING.
SALE AT AUCTION
AT 2 P. M.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

At 83 South Throop-st.
This Tuesday Morning, 10 o'clock,
CONTENTS TEN-ROOM RDSIDENCE
Hardman Piano, Folding Beds, Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Carpets, General Household Effects.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

Special Sale
IN OUR
CLOAK DEPT.

FINE ENGLISH CORKSCREW TAILOR-MADE TOP COATS, Latest Style 4.50

FINE IMPORTED CHEVIOT TAILOR-MADE BLAZER JACKETS, with Binding, Large Collar, and Cord and Tassel—the most stylish garment produced this season 8.50

Owing to the Unprecedented Demand last week, we will continue this week our sale of
FINE COACHING CAPES
Every lady should have one. They are Stylish, Useful, and Inexpensive.
$2.50, $3.50, $4.50, and $5.50.

We also offer at a GREAT REDUCTION
700 Elegant
New Spring Garments,
Consisting of Connemaras, Newmarkets, and Traveling Cloaks, made of the Finest Imported Corkscrew Diagonals, Tweeds, and Cheviots, in Plaids and Stripes,
$6.50, $8.50, $10.50, and $12.50.

We will close out at just HALF COST PRICE a lot of LADIES' SPRING JACKETS, made of ALL-WOOL SCOTCH TWEED and CHEVIOTS in Plaids, Stripes, and Checks,
Only $2.50 Each.

CHILDREN'S DEPT.
CHILDREN'S REEFERS AND BLAZERS, made of Fine Broadcloth and Cheviots, in all the new fancy Designs and Colors,
$3.50, $4.50, and $5.50.
Ages 6 to 16 years.

350 Handsome CLOTH AND CASHMERE DRESSES in a great variety of styles and new colors, for children from 4 to 12 years, at HALF their former prices. This is a Great Bargain.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SILK DEPT
WE OFFER
An Exceptional Line of
COLORED
Surah Dress Silks
In all the New Shades, at
38c PER YD.

Also a Lot of Summer Weight
BLACK
Surah Dress Silks
—AT—
50c PER YD.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
Samples Mailed.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Silk Umbrellas.

We recommend the "Windsor" brand of Silk Umbrellas and *guarantee* its wearing qualities.

No "Windsor" Umbrellas are genuine unless stamped on the tie as in the accompanying cut.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT
HALF PRICE, $5 AND UP.
POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting nervous DISEASES of both sexes. 100 degrees of Electricity.
Guaranteed latest improved; most powerful ELECTRIC BELT in the WORLD. Electric free with Male Belts. Pamphlet free.
DR. W. J. HORNE, Removed to 150 Wabash Av., Chicago.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 STATE-ST.

Carpets . . .
. . . . Rugs
Draperies
. . Shades

Grand Opportunity
THIS WEEK.
Take Advantage of our Complete Assortment and our Recognized
LOWEST PRICES.

SPECIAL:

Tapestry Brussels	50c yard
Body Brussels	85c yard
John Crossley's English Wiltons	$1.50 yard

JAMES H. WALKER & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BLACK GOODS DEPT.

The great special movement and added volume of sales now going on in our Dress Goods Dept. is inspired entirely by low prices. We offer this week another lot extraordinary values in High Quality Black Goods.

	QUALITY.	SALE PRICE
—Fancy English Suitings, Black and White, 42 inches wide	$1.25	$ 75c
—Black and White Stripes and Plaids	75	50c
—Silk Warp Henriettas, 42-inch	1.35	99c
—Silk Warp Henriettas, 42-inch	1.50	1.12½
—Real Turkish Mohair Brilliantines, 40-inch	75	60c
—Real Turkish Mohair Brilliantines, 40-inch	90	75c
—Real Turkish Mohair Brilliantines, 40-inch	1.25	90c
—Real Turkish Mohair Brilliantines, 40-inch	1.75	1.25
—Black Serges, 40 inches wide		50c
—Black Serges, 43 inches wide		75c
—Black Serges, 46 inches wide		75c
—Black Wool Grenadines, 42-inch	75c	20% LESS THAN VALUE.
42-inch	$1.00	
42-inch	1.10	
42-inch	1.25	
42-inch	1.35	
42-inch	1.50	
42-inch	1.75	

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"Koshinas."

Attention is directed to a display of the new Wash Fabric *(Koshinas)*, of which we are the sole importers. A durable, easily draped, airy material of artistic coarseness. They are shown in a variety of odd, subdued colorings, and unlike the usual cotton crepes are guaranteed "*not to fade.*"

Koshinas will prove the most popular of Summer Novelties.

In the Wash Dress Goods Department, main aisle,
Koshinas, 30 inches wide, at 40c a yard.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams.

PRINT DEPT

	PER YARD.
New Printed Beiges	5 cts
New Standard Prints	5 cts
New 24-inch Challies	8 cts
New 36-inch Challies	9 cts
New 32-in. Printed Cambrics	10 cts
New 32-inch Sateens	12½ cts
New 32-in. German Blue Pts	12½ cts
New Dress Ginghams (best)	12½ cts
Best Qual. Zephyr Ginghams	25 cts
Best Qual. Ombre Sateens	25 cts

NEWEST OUT.
Fine Side Band Zephyr Ginghams,
ELEGANT EFFECTS.
All the above are in the very latest designs, never produced before.

L. Manasse, Optician,

88 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)
ESTABLISHED 1868.
SIGHT IS PRICELESS.
Beware, We Have NO Branch Store in this City.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses adapted to every kind of defective eyesight with our Brazilian Pebble or French Crystal Lenses, which have acquired an unwhelming reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns, Astronomical Instruments, Photographic Outfits, Architects' and Engineers' and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc.
The largest stock in the Northwest.
Four large illustrated Catalogues on Application.

By Pomeroy, Son & Co.,

Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,
BIG CLEARING SALE
—OF—
New and Second-Hand Chamber Sets, Carpets, Folding Beds, and a General line of Household Goods.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

MRS. M. E. JACOBSON,
Mnftr. of Ladies' Underwear, has removed from 1203 to
2020 WABASH-AV.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO. WHOLESALE OPTICAL GOODS. 2 Washington-st., Chicago.
102 E. WASHINGTON ST.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Part Two.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

TO PROTECT THE VOTERS.

CONGRESS WILL PROBABLY REVISE THE ELECTION LAWS.

Representatives Rowell and Lodge Preparing Bills Looking to the Purification of Elections and the Protection of Voters —Annual Report of the Director of the Mint—Proceedings of the House and Senate—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—[Special.]—The sentiment of this Congress is strongly in favor of the enactment of some measure for the purification of National elections, and there can be no more auspicious time for revision of the Election law than the present, when Congress and the President are of one mind. There is a difference of opinion, however, upon the character of the legislation that should be attempted. Chairman Lodge of the Committee on the Election of the President and Vice-President wants Congress to take from the State officers the control of National elections and place them wholly under the management of the Federal officials. Chairman Rowell of the Elections Committee, representing a conservative element which is not in favor of taking so radical a step, advocates legislation to cure the defects of the existing law for Federal supervision of elections of President and members of Congress. At a meeting of the caucus of Republicans of the House a day or two ago Mr. Lodge and Mr. Rowell were requested to formulate their respective plans in bills to be submitted to a general caucus, which will then decide which shall be adopted as the party measure. Each of them was authorized to associate with him in this work two other members. Mr. Rowell selected Judge Stewart of Vermont and Mr. Frank of Missouri. Mr. Lodge chose Mr. Smyser of Ohio and Mr. Houk of Tennessee. Mr. Rowell and his two associates have special qualifications for dealing with the question in a practical way. In six years' service as a leading member and as Chairman of the House Committee on Elections, Mr. Rowell has become so familiar with the various devices for defeating the will of the lawful voters in districts that are always liable to suspicion that he is probably better equipped than any other man in Congress to suggest a way to cure such defects in the existing law as can be cured by legislation. The outline of his plan is to extend the law for the appointment of Supervisors, so that any Congressional district in which their services are needed may have Supervisors appointed upon application to the United States courts; that these officers need not be chosen from the locality where they are to serve, but from any portion of the county in which they reside; that the Supervisors shall have power to supervise registration, voting, and the counting of the ballots, and shall make a return of the result independent of the return certified by the State officers; that during registration, voting, and counting, the Supervisors shall have authority to cause the arrest of any persons violating the Election law, such as obstruction of voters, intimidation at the polls, and removal of the ballot-box pending the counting of the vote; that United States Deputy Marshals shall be appointed for service at any place when applied for; that heavy penalties shall be prescribed for bribery and other flagrant wrongs in connection with elections, and that summary proceeding may be taken to correct frauds in registration, illegal erasure of names of lawful voters, and to punish violations of law pending the election. The general idea is to make the supervision of registration and elections by United States officers as complete and effective as possible without taking the management of them out of the hands of the State officers.

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The Director of the Mint Submits His Report for the Year 1889.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—Edward O. Leech, the Director of the Mint, has submitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1889, from which the following figures are taken:

The gold product of the United States was 1,587,000 fine ounces, of the value of $32,800,000, against $33,000,000 in the preceding calendar year. Of the gold product of the United States, $31,959,047 was deposited at the mints for coinage and manufacture into bars.

The silver product of our mines for the calendar year 1889 was approximately 50,000,000 fine ounces, of the commercial value of $46,750,000 and of the coining value of $64,646,464, against an estimated product for the calendar year 1888 of 45,783,682 fine ounces, of the commercial value of $43,020,000 and of the coining value of $59,195,000.

In addition to the silver product of our own mines about 7,500,000 ounces of silver were extracted from lead ores imported into the United States and smelted in this country, and over 5,000,000 ounces from base silver bars imported, principally from Mexico, making the total product of our mines, smelters, and refineries about 62,000,000 fine ounces of silver.

Of this amount the Government purchased for coinage 37,125,357 ounces; there were used in the arts about 6,000,000 ounces; there were exported to Hong Kong, Japan, and the East Indies about 9,000,000 ounces; and there were shipped to London for sale about 20,000,000 ounces.

Colorado still maintains first rank among producing States, with an aggregate product of gold and silver of over $25,000,000. Montana stands next with a product of $22,894,000. California produced $14,034,000 of which $13,000,000, were gold, being about two-fifths of the total gold product of the United States. The gold product of Dakota (South) increased from $3,500,000 in 1888 to $2,900,000 in 1889. The States of the Appalachian range show a slightly increased product of gold over 1888.

The total value of the gold deposited in the mint during calendar year was $34,903,072, of which $42,599,206 were new deposits and $6,303,866 redeposits.

The total deposits and purchases of silver aggregated 39,297,564 standard ounces of the coining value of $49,377,165, of which 36,076,343 standard ounces of the coining value of $41,977,265 consisted of new deposits.

The quantity of silver purchased for the silver dollar coinage was 37,125,357 fine ounces, costing $28,575,510, an average cost per ounce of 76.976 cents per ounce fine. The amount of silver offered the Treasury Department for sale aggregated 47,965,700 fine ounces.

The net loss of gold and silver to the United States by excess of exports over imports of the precious metals was as follows:

Gold, $38,886,753; silver, $14,738,666; total, $53,625,419.

The total metallic stock of the United States is estimated to have been on Jan. 1, 1890, as follows:

Gold, coin and bullion, $680,275,007; silver, coin and bullion, $438,388,624; total, $1,127,663,631.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senators Discuss the Levee and Outlet Systems—Work of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—In connection with the present action of a memorial in relation to the Mississippi River discussion sprung up in the Senate this morning and was participated in by many Senators—the point turning on the question whether the levee system or the outlet system was the correct one, or whether there should be a combination of the two. Mr. Vest gave it as his opinion that the two systems could not stand together and that Congress should adopt the one system or the other. There was no subject more imperative in its demands on Congress, and none that was in such uncertain, unsatisfactory, and nebulous a condition.

Mr. Harris said he had believed in the levee system, but that the events of the last two months had greatly shaken his confidence in it, and he suggested the appointment of a commission of scientists to be charged with the duty of a through investigation of the subject.

Mr. Eustis thought it an inopportune moment to discuss the question. In the first place it had come up unexpectedly, and in the next place he did not think that any Senator had the requisite information on the subject. Steamboat Captains, who ought to know a good deal about the river, were unanimously in favor of the levee system as against the outlet system.

After further discussion the Vice-President said that there was no question before the Senate, and the business of the morning hour was proceeded with.

Mr. Blackburn introduced a bill for the admission of the State of Arizona. Refegred.

The Land-Forfeiture bill was then taken up, the pending question being Mr. Call's amendment in relation to railroad lands in Florida. The bill went over without action.

On motion of Mr. Evarts the Senate bill to incorporate the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (reported by him from the Library Committee) was taken from the calendar and read.

Mr. Plumb made some satirical remarks about efforts to encourage the patriotism that was "lying loose around the country," and moved to amend the bill by providing that the privileges conferred by the bill should be extended to the Grand Army of the Republic.

As there was no quorum voting on the amendment (the vote being 13 to 14) the Senate, without action on the bill, adjourned.

IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

In the House this morning the conference report on the Fremont (Neb.) Public Building bill was submitted by Mr. Milliken of Maine and was agreed to. The limit of cost is $60,000.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed without division.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on bills relating to the District of Columbia.

The pending bill was that for the establishment of the Rock Creek Park.

After discussion the bill was laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The committee rose and the Rock Creek Park bill was defeated—yeas, 78; nays, 88. Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina voted in the negative in order to move a reconsideration.

This motion having been made the House adjourned.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Butterworth Explains Why His Bill Is Not Intended to Affect the Oil Trust.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—[Special.]—Ben Butterworth was asked today why the Standard Oil company was not subjected to the provisions of his option bill by forbidding speculation in oil futures. "Bless the soul of you innocent Chicago people," he replied, "that bill of mine does not pretend to be a plan of salvation for the whole human race. It only aims to protect one branch and that is the agricultural family. Is petroleum a farm staple? Not much. Then you understand why the bill does not undertake to prevent gambling in oil. I have explained the same thing several hundred times in regard to stocks. Stocks are not farm products and they are not included in my bill. When people ask me if I am in favor of legislation against gambling in stocks, oil, or anything else, I tell them yes. Bring in a bill and I will support it. But I don't intend to have this legislation for the farmers mixed up with everything else in creation."

WANT THE MICHIGAN REMOVED.

The United States and Great Britain by treaty obligation can keep but one war vessel each on the great lakes. The vessel which floats the stars and stripes is the Michigan. It is not modern or an excessively handsome craft. Senator Farwell today presented a memorial from the Farragut Naval Association of Chicago asking Congress to cause the steamer Michigan on the great lakes to be replaced by a new and suitable vessel. The memorial says the Michigan has been in the service fifty years, and has become so completely worn out as to make it desirable as a prudential measure that she should be replaced by a new and stanch ship; and, further, "that if the foreign visitors to the Exposition see this antiquated vessel during her annual cruise throughout the great lakes it will become a matter of discredit to our Government and excite ridicule from all who are familiar with superior modern vessels of other nations."

THE OHIO BALLOT-BOX FORGERY.

After a recess of several weeks the special House committee charged with an investigation of the Ohio ballot-box forgery met today to take further testimony. Representative Grosvenor put in evidence the letter from ex-President Cleveland stating that Gov. Campbell had not even remotely referred to the Ballot-Box bill, and that he did not know of the existence of the bill.

Chairman Mason placed in the record a written statement from Charles Collins of Cincinnati denying Wood's statements in a newspaper publication that Collins would be able to confirm one of his statements. This closed the taking of testimony for the day.

CORRESPONDENTS WILL GET THEIR FEES.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses today signed warrants for the payment of witness fees to the several correspondents subpœnaed by the special committee appointed to investigate the publication of the proceedings of the executive sessions of the Senate. The correspondents were in attendance upon the committee two days only, but having been kept under subpœna fifty-one days, the warrants were made out for the sum of $153 each. The expenses of the investigation have amounted to about $2,000.

RUSSIA WILL COMPETE WITH THIS COUNTRY.

Consul Fay reports to the Department of Agriculture from Stettin, Germany, that steps are being taken by the Russian Government to assist capitalists in establishing large slaughtering and shipping establishments in Russia for the purpose of competing with the United States in shipping meats to England and Germany. He says arrangements are being perfected whereby 25,000 cattle, 110,000 sheep, and a very large number of hogs can be slaughtered, prepared, and exported during this year.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HUNT GOES TO NEW YORK.

Attorney-General Hunt left for New York tonight and will return home in a day or two. The case in the Court of Claims in which Illinois is interested along with Indiana and Ohio has been put over until May 1. The Attorney-General will probably make known his conclusion regarding the proposed que warranto proceedings against the West Chicago Street railroad company at an early date.

TO PREVENT ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Representative Funston, from the Committee on Agriculture, today reported to the House the Senate bill providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, etc. An amendment to the bill makes it include drugs within the provision prohibiting the importation of articles of adulterated food or drink.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Representative Henderson of Iowa today introduced to the House Committee on Railroads and Canals L. S. Coffin of Fort Dodge, Ia., who, as a representative of the Brakemen's Association of the United States, addressed the committee in favor of Mr. Henderson's bill for the protection of railroad employés.

RAYMOND'S FRIENDS STILL HOPEFUL.

A batch of nominations were delayed at the White House today, and the Chicago Sub-Treasury was said to be one of them. Representative Hopkins was quite confident this afternoon that Gen. Dustin would be appointed, but Sam Raymond's friends had not entirely given up hope.

CHAIRMAN OF THE CHEROKEE COMMISSION.

The President has appointed ex-Gov. David H. Jerome of Saginaw, Mich., to be Chairman of the Cherokee Commission, once Angus Cameron resigned. The members of the commission will meet at Tahlequah, I. T., May 12, and immediately proceed to the work in hand.

A LETTER FROM THE CORPORAL.

Corporal Tanner has written a letter to Chairman Morrill of the Invalid Pension Committee approving the latter's Invalid Service Pension bill, but he says the passage of such a measure is impossible, and he is willing to accept the Morrill bill as the best that can be done.

THEY FAVOR ARBITRATION.

Representatives of ten of the seventeen Nations participating in the International American Conference this morning signed the agreement drawn up by the conference for the settlement by arbitration of differences and disputes between them.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.
Ask your grocer or druggist for it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea.

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Baker's Pure Cod Liver Oil.
(Known over 40 years.) Also BAKER'S EMULSION for throat and lung troubles. All druggists.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 204 South Clark street. Harry Alden, manager.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

The certificates of cures by Ayer's Sarsaparilla are verified by living witnesses.

UNION PACIFIC REPORT.

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT SHOWING ITS CONDITION TODAY.

Surplus Slightly Reduced—Increase in Net Earnings of $735,337—Its Policy in Regard to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company—Average Debt Has Been Reduced $6,200 in Six Years—Report of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company—No Important Extensions

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—The Union Pacific issues its annual report to stockholders today. It is supplemented by a copy of the contract of alliance with the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, the report of Government Director Spalding, the Senate bill for settlement of Pacific railroad debts, and the Senate Committee's report. The whole system shows a comparative loss in the surplus of $407,000; the total surplus for the year being $1,145,000, against $1,552,000 in the previous year. This loss, President Adams states in his introductory remarks, was due to the decreased earnings of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company, by reason of deficient crops in Oregon and Washington.

Slightly condensed, the whole system, 5,180 miles, shows: Gross earnings, $31,070,182, increase, $874,659; net earnings, $11,195,971, increase, $735,337; total income, $12,062,668, increase, $751,036; interest on bonds, $5,067,091, increase, $9,876; other interest charges, $1,893,926, increase, $369,031; sinking funds, $811,142, increase, $194,881; United States requirements, $1,140,379, increase, $5,985; discount interest, etc., $437,051, increase, $181,186; land expenses, Union Division, $64,988, decrease, $5,472; profit and loss, $219,071, increase, $95,640; St. J. and G. I. deficit, $69,008, decrease, $11,915; C., R. and N. deficit, $736,206, increase, $387,088; Central Branch deficit, $280,377, decrease, $61,641; Montana Union deficit, $30,000, increase, $107,311; Kansas City and Omaha deficit, $46,576, increase, $46,574; total expenditures, $10,887,764, increase, $1,158,044; balance, $1,144,904, decrease, $407,008; earnings on stock, 1.88 per cent; last year, 2.55 per cent; decrease, 0.67 per cent.

The company expects as important advantages from the consolidated Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf as from the Oregon Short Line and Utah. To prevent another contest with the Northern Pacific for the control of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company and to reduce the rental charge thereof, the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern company purchased a majority of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company stock, money to carry which could be borrowed at 1 per cent less than the rental which has to be paid. This represents an addition of $7,095,209 in the investment account of the company to be further increased in completing the transaction by $5,000,000. It is intended to issue a collateral trust 5 per cent bond of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern, secured by stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. The total debt due the Government Dec. 31, 1889, was $60,302,765. The amount to the credit of the sinking fund in the United States Treasury was $9,885,600, an increase of $1,074,333 for the year.

In 1890 the Secretary of the Treasury has sold $760,000 United States 4 per cent bonds in the sinking fund and invested the proceeds in Pacific railroad bonds prior to the Government lien. The income on the amount so invested will be realized to 4 per cent.

The gross earnings per mile from the whole system were $6,018, against $5,989 the previous year, and the net earnings were $2,168, against $2,074 in the preceding year.

Page 16 contains an interesting statement of funded and floating debt at the close of each of the last six years, and also of the debt per mile, by which it appears that the average debt per mile in the system has been reduced $6,200 during the last six years and is now $28,603 per mile, as compared with $35,170 per mile June 30, 1884.

Construction was not important, only twenty-nine miles of new main track being built. The O. R. & N. Co. had gross earnings of $6,015,891, a decrease of $368,904, and net earnings of $1,565,997, a decrease of $677,176. The betterment account got a credit of $127,756 as compared with a debt of $40,000 last year, a total change in charges decreased by $290,088. And the net deficit for the year was $736,205; an increase of $387,087. The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern had to assume this deficit, and its account for the year stands as follows:

Gross earnings, $6,512,345; increase, $741,805; net earnings, $2,628,655; increase, $315,595; total income, $3,077,637; increase, $711,094; bond interests, $1,353,876; increase, $68,154. Discount, interest, etc., $216,754; increase, $80,488. Loss on Oregon Railway and Navigation, $736,205; increase, $387,087; surplus, $389,797; increase, $175,365.

The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern earnings will be increased by the completion of 212 miles of Oregon Railway and Navigation branches. Bonds will be sold from time to time for reimbursement of the cost of the extensions. One million eight hundred thousand dollars collateral trust bonds have been sold since the close of the year upon this account. The Oregon Short Line has also sold the Union Pacific company $7,741,000 collateral trust bonds secured by Oregon Railroad and Navigation stock.

It appears that the number of stockholders has been reduced from 5,495 to 4,964. Mr. Sachs holds 26 per cent of the stock as compared with 33 per cent a year ago. Foreign holdings increased from 132,000 to 171,000 shares and New York holdings from 211,000 to 233,000.

"PEARL OF PEKIN" IN A COLLISION.

Myrtle Knox of the Company Killed and Other Members Seriously Injured.

STAUNTON, Va., April 28.—At 3 a. m. today the express train of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad for Washington was descending a heavy grade a mile west of Staunton when the brake-rod of the engine fell, the air-brake was rendered useless, and the wild train rushed into Staunton at eighty miles an hour, tearing away the depot roof.

The Pullman sleeper left the track and was thrown on its side. In it were fifteen members of the "Pearl of Pekin" troupe en route to Baltimore, announced to play here tonight.

Of the company Miss Myrtle Knox died while being taken from the car.

Miss Edith Miller had her leg broken; Mrs. Edward Webb, Edward Stevens, Miss Bertha Fisher, Louis Harrison and Miss Ione Dunham all escaped with slight cuts and bruises.

W. F. Fitzpatrick, lumber merchant, New York, had his leg severely torn; L. M. Sloman, commercial traveler, Cincinnati, was bruised.

The car took fire, but was put out by bystanders.

CINCINNATI, O., April 28.—Officers of the Chesapeake and Ohio road here have dispatches giving an account of the accident, but they do not mention the extraordinary speed of eighty miles an hour. The reports from the Superintendent say the sleeping-car Austerlitz left the track and toppled on the platform in the passenger station. The young lady who was killed was formerly a telegraph operator in Kansas City and joined the company not very long ago, contrary to the wishes of her father.

Delegates from Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 28.—[Special.]—The Allan royal mail steamer Caspian, which arrived here today from Liverpool and St. Johns, N. F., brought delegates from the people of Newfoundland to Great Britain and to Canada. The mission of the delegates is not confined to the modus vivendi recently entered into relating to the taking and preserving of lobsters, but embraces the whole question of French treaty rights on the coast of Newfoundland. In the present agitation there is also contained the assertion of the constitutional right of the colony to modify or alter its territorial or maritime rights. The delegates to Great Britain are Sir James S. Winter, Q. C.; F. J. Scott, Q. C.; and A. B. Morine, M. L. A.; and to Canada, D. J. Greene, Q. C.; P. R. Bowers; and Donald Morrisen, M. L. A.

Bound to Be Romantic.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 28.—Miss Annie Juno, the 19-year-old daughter of Ald. Robert M. F. Juno, quite prominent in society here, and Dr. A. G. Wicks, a young surgeon, have eloped. The affair is remarkable from the fact that Ald. Juno had offered no objection to accepting Dr. Wicks as a son-in law, and there is nothing to explain the elopement except the romantic tendencies of the couple.

Lord Coleridge writes: "Send me fifteen dozen Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Wine. I tried it while here and find it superior."

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Monday, April 28:

Seymour st., 200 ft n of Hirsch, e f, 50x136 ft, dated April 8 (A. Jacobson to H. Olsen)..... 1,300
West Jackson st., 1324 ft s of California av., s f, 20x125 ft, improved, dated April 26 (H. C. Draper to F. C. Rowley)..... 2,900
Wabash av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts., w f, 26.1x165½ ft, dated April 28 (William H. Whitehead to E. Kathlasky)..... 3,497
Iellis av., n w cor of Fifty-fourth st., e f, 112x159 ft, dated April 26 (O. J. Herrick to L. F. Fitzsimon)..... 10,700
Fortieth st., 133 ft s of Sixteenth, e f, 50x125 ft, with Lot 3 in same Block, dated March 15 (J. J. Duffy to V. J. Kanak)..... 1,340
Lake av., n w cor of Seventy-seventh st., e f, 87x206 ft, dated April 26 (F. J. McDonagh to E. B. Johnson)..... 5,650
Madison av., 169½ ft s of Fifty-fourth st., w f, 33½ x180 ft, dated April 25 (A. McIntosh to James Johnston)..... 14,800
Milwaukee av., near n e cor of Hoffman, Lot 14 (ex e 175½ ft) dated March 20 (S. Gandey to Mary Edmiston)..... 2,000
Lincoln st., s e cor of Eighty-sixth st., w f, 140x126 ft, with Lots 7 and 8, in same blk, dated April 26 (F. N. Gaze to D. A. Stockton)..... 10,000
Ellis av., s of and near Thirty-eighth st., e f, 66 x222 ft, dated April 29 (V. C. and E. H. Ellett to L. Franklin)..... 37,500
Ada st., s e cor of Sixty-ninth, w f, 125x124 ft, dated March 17 (J. Jones to J. R. McCortney). 3,500
West Twelfth st., 99 ft s of West Forty-fourth, w f, 82x125 ft, also Lot 23 in same blk, dated April 12 (F. A. Rehkopf to J. E. Leach)..... 1,070
West Twenty-second st., 79 ft w of Washtenaw av., f, 82x132 ft, dated April 17 (O. McMahon to C. F. Guenther)..... 1,000
Orchard st., 115 ft s of Garfield av., w f, 20x124 ft, dated April 15 (H. Mannegold to H. B. Hepipe)..... 3,800
Richmond av., 100 ft s of Greenwood, e f, 25x132 ft, dated April 24 (G. A. Seaverns to F. Nelson)..... 1,050
West Madison st., 138 ft e of Forty-first, s f, 40 x175 ft, dated April 25 (J. E. Reeves to Thomas W. Sprague)..... 4,400
The premises No. — Commercial st., dated March 24 (L. A. De Wist to M. A. Wolfe)..... 4,000
Grenshaw st., e of Campbell av., n f, 80x122 ft, dated April 26 (M. Campbell to G. W. Carpenter)..... 4,000
Windsor av., s e cor of Hazel st., n f, 272x66 ft, dated March 10 (A. Kurz to E. Seeger)..... 11,680
Winter st., 26.75 s of Matteson, e f, 25x112 ft, dated April 19 (Borgue & Page to J. J. Walsh). 1,000
Iellis av., n w cor of Fifty-fourth st. e f, 112x159 ft, dated April 26 (O. J. Herrick to L. F. Fitzsimon)..... 1,150
Fortieth st., 133 ft s of Sixteenth, e f, 50x125 ft, with Lot 3 in same Block, dated March 15 (J. J. Duffy to V. J. Kanak)..... 2,700
Lake av., n w cor of Seventy-seventh st., e f, 87x206 ft, dated April 26 (F. J. McDonagh to E. B. Johnson)..... 1,340
Madison av., 169½ ft s of Fifty-fourth st., w f, 33½ x180 ft, dated April 25 (A. McIntosh to James Johnston)..... 5,650
Milwaukee av., near n e cor of Hoffman, Lot 14 (ex e 175½ ft) dated March 20 (S. Gandey to Mary Edmiston)..... 14,800
Lincoln st., s e cor of Eighty-sixth st., w f, 140x126 ft, with Lots 7 and 8, in same blk, dated April 26 (F. N. Gaze to D. A. Stockton)..... 2,000
Ellis av., s of and near Thirty-eighth st., e f, 66 x222 ft, dated April 29 (V. C. and E. H. Ellett to L. Franklin)..... 10,000
Ada st., s e cor of Sixty-ninth, w f, 125x124 ft, dated March 17 (J. Jones to J. R. McCortney). 37,500
West Twelfth st., 99 ft s of West Forty-fourth, w f, 82x125 ft, also Lot 23 in same blk, dated April 12 (F. A. Rehkopf to J. E. Leach)..... 3,500
West Twenty-second st., 79 ft w of Washtenaw av., f, 82x132 ft, dated April 17 (O. McMahon to C. F. Guenther)..... 1,070
Orchard st., 115 ft s of Garfield av., w f, 20x124 ft, dated April 15 (H. Mannegold to H. B. Hepipe)..... 1,000
Richmond av., 100 ft s of Greenwood, e f, 25x132 ft, dated April 24 (G. A. Seaverns to F. Nelson)..... 3,800
West Madison st., 138 ft e of Forty-first, s f, 40 x175 ft, dated April 25 (J. E. Reeves to Thomas W. Sprague)..... 1,050
The premises No. — Commercial st., dated March 24 (L. A. De Wist to M. A. Wolfe)..... 4,400
Grenshaw st., e of Campbell av., n f, 80x122 ft, dated April 26 (M. Campbell to G. W. Carpenter)..... 4,000
Windsor av., s e cor of Hazel st., n f, 272x66 ft, dated March 10 (A. Kurz to E. Seeger)..... 4,000
Winter st., 26.75 s of Matteson, e f, 25x112 ft, dated April 19 (Borgue & Page to J. J. Walsh). 11,680
Iellis av., n w cor of Fifty-fourth st. e f, 112x159 ft, dated April 26 (O. J. Herrick to L. F. Fitzsimon)..... 1,000
Fortieth st., 133 ft s of Sixteenth, e f, 50x125 ft, with Lot 3 in same Block, dated March 15 (J. J. Duffy to V. J. Kanak)..... 1,150
Lake av., n w cor of Seventy-seventh st., e f, 87x206 ft, dated April 26 (F. J. McDonagh to E. B. Johnson)..... 2,700
Madison av., 169½ ft s of Fifty-fourth st., w f, 33½ x180 ft, dated April 25 (A. McIntosh to James Johnston)..... 1,340
Milwaukee av., near n e cor of Hoffman, Lot 14 (ex e 175½ ft) dated March 20 (S. Gandey to Mary Edmiston)..... 5,650
Lincoln st., s e cor of Eighty-sixth st., w f, 140x126 ft, with Lots 7 and 8, in same Block, dated April 26 (F. N. Gaze to D. A. Stockton)..... 14,800
Ellis av., s of and near Thirty-eighth st., e f, 66 x222 ft, dated April 29 (V. C. and E. H. Ellett to L. Franklin)..... 2,000
Ada st., s e cor of Sixty-ninth, w f, 125x124 ft, dated March 17 (J. Jones to J. R. McCortney). 10,000
West Twelfth st., 99 ft s of West Forty-fourth, w f, 82x125 ft, also Lot 23 in same blk, dated April 12 (F. A. Rehkopf to J. E. Leach)..... 37,500
West Twenty-second st., 79 ft w of Washtenaw av., f, 82x132 ft, dated April 17 (O. McMahon to C. F. Guenther)..... 3,500
Orchard st., 115 ft s of Garfield av., w f, 20x124 ft, dated April 15 (H. Mannegold to H. B. Hepipe)..... 1,070
Richmond av., 100 ft s of Greenwood, e f, 25x132 ft, dated April 24 (G. A. Seaverns to F. Nelson)..... 1,000
West Madison st., 138 ft e of Forty-first, s f, 40 x175 ft, dated April 25 (J. E. Reeves to Thomas W. Sprague)..... 3,800

TEN DAYS' EXCURSION
—TO—
Chattanooga AND Return
$50.
FROM CHICAGO AND RETURN, $40.

MESSRS. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB
Will personally conduct an excursion of the East Chattanooga Land Company to Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3, 1890, to attend the sale of city and residence lots of this company May 6, 7, and 8. Train composed solely of vestibuled Pullman cars (parlor, sleeping, and dining) leaves Fitchburg Depot, Boston, Mass., Saturday, May 3, at 1 p. m., arriving at Chattanooga Monday, May 5, 8 a. m. All transportation and living expenses of excursionists during the trip and while in Chattanooga included in the $50, and the company will spare no effort to make the trip thoroughly enjoyable to all participants.

The value of the East Chattanooga Land Company's property is assured by its absolute indispensability to the growth of the most enterprising and successful city of the whole South. Henry A. Pevear, Esq., President of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, says: "East Chattanooga has greater advantages for a site for a town or city than the City of Chattanooga itself. It will be a prosperous town. It cannot be stopped. It has got to come."

For full information and prospectus address L. B. RUSSELL, Secretary of the
EAST CHATTANOOGA LAND COMPANY,
96 Summer-st., Boston, Mass., or any of its officers or Directors, as follows:

President, A. A. MOWER.
Vice-President, J. SULLIVAN, M. D.
Treasurer, H. W. ADAMS, 104 East Eighth-st., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Secretary, L. B. RUSSELL, as above.

DIRECTORS.
A. A. MOWER, Lynn, Mass.
J. SULLIVAN, M. D., Manchester, N. H.
L. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass.
M. HURLEY, Lynn, Mass.
G. H. BRYANT, Oakland, Me.
J. S. ANTHONY, Lynn, Mass.
LUTHER ADAMS, 105 State-st., Boston, Mass.
E. HEFFERNAN, Lynn, Mass.
J. T. JAMESON, Chattanooga, Tenn.

For the further convenience of the public Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb will furnish full information as to the excursion, also prospectus of the company (ready April 15), and receive subscriptions for its stock at their offices, 296 Washington-st., Boston; 257 Broadway, New York; 111 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia; 141 Superior-st., Cleveland; and 103 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Capital, - $2,000,000
Continental National Bank,
Cor. Adams & La Salle-st.

Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.
A General Foreign Exchange business.

OFFICERS:
JOHN C. BLACK, President.
JOHN R. WINTERBOTHAM, Vice-Pres.
DOUGLAS HOYT, Cashier.
IRA P. BOWEN, Asst. Cashier.
DIRECTORS—John C. Black, John R. Winterbotham, C. T. Wheeler, Richard T. Crane, George H. Wheeler, H. C. Durand, Wm. G. Hibbard, A. G. Van Schaick, Robert Hill, Henry Botsford, James H. Dole.

6% TO INVESTORS, 6%
DEBENTURES OF
Red Oak Investment Co.,
RED OAK, IOWA.
Organized 1878.
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGES ON
CHOICE IOWA FARMS,
Deposited with Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, as Trustee, where interest semi-annually (May 1st and November 1st) and principal are payable. Inquire of
C. W. SPALDING, Manager,
215 Dearborn-st. CHICAGO, ILL.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,
Stock Brokers,
Cor. Dearborn & Monroe-sts.,
Members Chicago Stock Exchange,
Members New York Stock Exchange
We carry Local Securities on margins and loan money on approved collaterals.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
—AND—
Total Issues of Corporations
Possessing municipal franchises, also LOCAL BONDS, bought and sold by
N.W. HARRIS & Co
BANKERS
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
70 State-st., Boston.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago Business and Residence Properties. On or before* privileges allowed on loans of $10,000 and upwards on exceptionally strong securities.
Building Loans a specialty.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
59 DEARBORN-ST.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Company.
Chicago, April 4th, 1890.
To the Stockholders:
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the company the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., at eleven o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, May 21st, 1890, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, to act upon the question of amending the by-laws so as to authorize the Directors to close the transfer books for any meeting of the stockholders, to act upon the question of approving the action of the Directors in authorizing the execution of supplementary leases of the Nebraska Railway and the Grand Island & Wyoming Central Railroad, and also in authorizing the execution of a lease of the Grand Island & Northern Wyoming Railroad, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. FORBES, Chairman.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Cleveland, O., April 5, 1890.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday, of May next (being the 7th day of said month). The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m. and close at 1 p. m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Ohio River Railroad Company will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, the 1st day of May, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
E. H. REYNOLDS, Secretary.
April 15, 1890.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the capital stock of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company will be paid May 15, 1890, to the stockholders of record at the close of business May 5, 1890.
E. C. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

MONEY FOR SHORT TIME.
Real Estate, Building, and Collateral Loans.
F. C. POPE,
321 Opera-House Block.

Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern R. R.
Bonds, Stock, and Construction Stock bought and sold. E. H. SMYTHE, 44 Broadway, New York.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington.

ACRES.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
20 acres between 96th and 98th-sts., one block from Halsted-st., near station of Eastern Ill. R. R.
20 acres on 104th-st., one block from the station, $1,300 per acre.

LONGWOOD.
Adjoining Longwood, four of the choicest blocks, about 30 acres. Great bargain.

HYDE PARK.
Juniata-av., near 83d-st., 7 acres; great bargain.
Juniata-av., near 81st-st., 20 acres; very cheap.
Stony Island-blvd., north of 83d-st., 20 acres.
Stony Island-blvd., north of 79th-st., 5 acres.

FERNWOOD.
20 acres at 99th-st. and Chicago & Western Ind. R. R., $1,600 per acre.
15 acres between 99th and 103d-sts., on both sides of Clark-st., $1,500 per acre.

HAMMOND.
80 acres in Section 1, south of Hammond, $250 per acre.
40 acres in Section 6, near Hammond, $200 per acre.

JEFFERSON.
80 acres near Robinson and Irving Park-blvd., very cheap.

WORTH.
95th-st., corner West 48th-st., 80 acres, $600 per acre.
99th-st., west of West 40th-st., 10 acres, $600 per acre.
Near 103d-st. and Kedzie, 15 acres, $8,000.
N. W. ¼ Sec. 12, 160 acres, very cheap.
Several large tracts, from 80 to 600 acres, suitable for large manufacturing plants, from $600 to $1,000 per acre.

RIVER FOREST.
Fine 8-acre tracts on Chicago-av., covered with trees and having macadamized streets, sewers, etc. Wisconsin Central depot on land, and adjoining fine residences, schools, and churches.

TOWN OF LAKE.
Crawford-av., near 59th-st., 20 acres; adjoining property beautifully improved; a bargain.
Crawford-av., southwest corner 59th-st., 20 acres; very cheap.
West 44th-st., near 59th-st., 10 acres, $1,300; 5 acres, $1,350.
Crawford-av., south of 63d-st., 40 acres, $1,500.
Crawford-av., near 71st-st., 40 acres, $1,500.
Crawford-av., near 75th-st., 9 acres, $1,350.
Near Grand Trunk and 75th-st., 15 acres, cheap.
Near Grand Trunk R. R., a corner on 55th-st., 40 acres, $2,000.
Kedzie-av., south of 51st-st., 20 acres, $2,000.
Near Kedzie-av. and 67th-st., 10 acres, very cheap.
Kedzie-av. and 67th-st., 40 acres; bargain.
Kedzie-av., north of 79th-st., 40 acres, $1,200.

LA VERGNE.
100 acres, high ground, nicely situated, $2,000 per acre.
160 acres south of La Vergne, south one-half of Goodwin Tract, $1,000 per acre.

SOUTH SIDE
Vacant Business Property

BARGAINS.
55th-st., cor. Washington-av., 150x160.
55th-st., cor. Jackson-av., 110x70.
55th-st., cor. Ellis-av., 130x120.
55th-st., cor. Woodlawn, 300x175.
56th-st., cor. Drexel, 90x96.
State-st., cor. 56th, 73x161.
State-st., near 47th, 50x161.
43d-st., south front, near Langley-av., adjoins new 3-story store.
43d-st., near St. Lawrence-av., 25x100.
Cottage Grove, north of 63d, several choice lots, $75 per foot.
Cottage Grove, s. w. cor. 67th-st., 100x121, $125 per foot.
Cottage Grove, cor. north of 55th-st., 92x130.
Calumet-av., east front, 300 ft. on a corner, south of 47th-st., at a great bargain.

Central Business Property.

7-STORY OFFICE BUILDING,
Washington-st., pays 6½ per cent net; an excellent investment.

ELEGANT MODERN OFFICE BUILDING,
A prominent corner near the Board of Trade, producing a large and steadily-increasing income, a property that will constantly grow in value. We offer this as one of the most promising investments on the market.

5-STORY OFFICE BUILDING,
Dearborn-st.; pays nearly 10 per cent on price; area o. lot 10,500 square feet. Dearborn-st. bids fair to become the highest-priced property in Chicago.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS.
Wholesale district, an entire block, having three street frontages; area, 26,500 square feet; very favorable terms offered. The attention of large mercantile establishments is invited to this.
We offer several one-tenant buildings in the wholesale district on a profitable investment.

MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER.
The finest corner south of 12th-st., containing 16,500 square feet, suitable for a family hotel; or can be leased for 99 years at 5 per cent without revaluation.

$40,000 BUSINESS BLOCK.
Three-story and basement Stone-Front Store and Flat Building on the best retail street in the city, paying good interest.

$45,000 INVESTMENT.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.
An attractive bargain in a choice piece of well-improved real estate in one of the best localities on the North Side, actually netting 10 per cent on the investment.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
233x150 feet east of Desplaines, between Washington and Jackson-sts., about one-third improved with fine brick buildings and renting to pay over 6 per cent net on the whole investment. Price, $215,000.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington.

BYRON L. SMITH, President. CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Vice-President. JOSEPH T. BOWEN, Cashier

The Northern Trust Company,
217 La Salle-st., Rookery Building.
Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID IN.....$1,000,000
Additional Liability of Stockholders..... 1,000,000

Respectfully Solicits Your Bank Account, on which it will allow you interest.

Makes Collateral Loans at lowest rates.
Is authorized and prepared to act as Administrator, Executor, Trustee, etc.
Accepts Trusts of every description.
Acts as custodian of Wills and other valuable papers.

INVITES A CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW IF YOU CONTEMPLATE CREATING A TRUST BY WILL, or THE APPOINTMENT OF AN EXECUTOR, THAT IT MAY MAKE KNOWN ITS ADVANTAGES, TERMS, etc.

INVESTMENTS OF TRUST FUNDS AND TITLE THERETO ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART FROM THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS:
A. C. Bartlett, of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
J. Harley Bradley, of David Bradley Mfg. Co.
H. N. Higinbotham, of Marshall Field & Co.
Marvin Hughitt, Pres. Chi. & Northwestern R. R.
Chas. L. Hutchinson, Pres. Corn Exchange Bank.
A. O. Slaughter.
Martin A. Ryerson, of Martin Ryerson & Co.
Albert A. Sprague, of Sprague, Warner & Co.
Byron L. Smith.

FOR RENT.
One five (5) story and basement Brick Factory Building, 75x100, with steam heat and elevator; 140-horse power engine.
One five (5) story Brick Factory Building, 100x100, steam heat and elevator; 80-horse power engine. The factories are situated at the Wisconsin Central crossing and West 12th-st.; private railroad switches, dry kilns, and vacant yard room with the factories; three of the principal railroads entering the city pass this property.
Also three floors, 100x100, 148 to 156 Pacific-av. Will make leases to suit tenants.
For further information apply to
LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn.

Money to Loan.
We are prepared to give Lowest Rates on Choice Loans. Will meet any figures given by Corporations or Loan Agents.
Money on hand. We pass on security. No committees. No delay.
BUILDING LOANS 6% NET
On CHOICE Residence or Flat Property, in sums not less than $10,000.
KNOTT & LEWIS,
92 WASHINGTON-ST.

FARM LOANS,
Guaranteed by the Lombard Investment Co., Capital and Surplus over $2,000,000, for sale by
C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
165 Jackson-st., basement.

Money to Loan
AT LOWEST RATES
On City and Suburban Property
O. F. GIBBS, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.
240 acres west of Harvey and near proposed line of railroad. Price $250 per acre.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, 1206 Tacoma Building.

PLATS
Showing Beverly Hills and Longwood will be sent and prices given upon written application, or can be had by calling at our office.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE.
$3,000 First Mortgage Note,
Due two years, drawing 7 per cent interest, amply secured by trust deed on choice city real estate.
SETH RIFORD,
Suite 44, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.
50x125 feet, on one of the finest corners in Hyde Park, for a home—southwest corner of Hibbard-av. and 52d-st; surrounded on all sides by first-class residences. Can have same if taken at once for cash at much below its real value.
SETH RIFORD,
Suite 44, 130 Dearborn-st.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
London, England.
ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
Amsterdam, Holland.
BANKERS.
Buy and sell American Securities on commission in London and on all Continental markets.
Negotiations of new loans a specialty.

H. GNAEDINGER & CO.,
Room 14, 163 Randolph-st.
Cor. La Salle-st.
Real Estate, Loans, and Insurance.

MONEY TO LOAN
On improved City Property at lowest rates.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

E. G. LOMBARD, Pres. E. B. LATHROP, Cashier.
H. WITBECK, Vice-Pres. C. A. TINKHAM, Asst. Cash.

National Bank of America
AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Capital and Surplus, $1,200,000

Accounts of Individuals, Firms, and Corporations Solicited.

Invites Deposits of Inactive Accounts and Trust Funds.

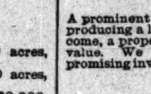
Offering to all a safe depository, under conservative management, with a long and successful experience.

Liberal Treatment Assured.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY WITBECK, CYRUS H. ADAMS,
MORTON B. HULL, JOHN H. WITBECK,
WILLIAM DICKINSON, CLARENCE BUCKINGHAM,
C. M. HENDERSON, ISAAC G. LOMBARD,
EDWARD B. LATHROP.

NOTICE.
To the Stockholders of The Chicago Screw Co.:
You are hereby notified that the stockholders of the Chicago Screw Co. will meet at the office of the company in Chicago at 10 o'clock a. m. June 2, 1890, to vote upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from $25,000 to $250,000.
J. W. SCOVILLE,
C. E. ROBERTS,
O. L. BICKNELL,
C. B. SCOVILLE.
April 28, 1890. Directors of said company.

Money to Loan
AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.



Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 28.	April 21.
New York	$76,521,568	$72,554,046
Boston	17,857,197	18,474,647
Chicago	12,815,000	14,917,000
Philadelphia	11,176,186	12,209,947
St. Louis	3,813,866	3,829,091
Baltimore	2,342,483	2,296,615
New Orleans	1,492,209	1,685,875

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par@25c discount; Boston, 5@10c discount; St. Louis, 40c premium.

Money continues to grow easier, though the movement has not yet reached a point where the 6 per cent bank rate has broken. The labor situation is being carefully watched by the bankers, but they differ in their views as to the probable effect if the matter assumes serious shape. Most of them think that a stopping of industry must mean a decreased demand and a consequently easier money market. Others say that the effect of former strikes has been to make collections slow and prevent borrowers from meeting maturing obligations and that money worked extremely close. Sterling was weak, stock purchases by the Londoners being the reason. Actual rates as quoted by various local bankers varied widely, 486½@487 being asked for sight drafts and 484¾@485 for sixty-day bills.

The local stock market was quiet, though prices were generally firm. The possibility of impending labor troubles was effective in limiting buying orders. There were, however, a few many orders in the market at a range slightly below the quotations. West Chicago, as usual, was the most active. The first sale was at 111, but it was only a feeler thrown out to test the market. There was no more to be had at that price, and the next quotation was 111¾. Then it went to 112, and for the remainder of the day hung between 111¾ and 112. The close was strong at 112. Henrotin was the leading buyer and Stanley sold. At the close of the second call Henrotin offered to take the stock in any amount at 112. There were a few transactions in Calumet Dock, but the fluctuations were narrow, ranging between 72½ and 72¾. The Calumet Dock preferred sold at 125¾, considerably below recent sales. A few shares of Arc Light were traded in, the price going to 101. Bonds were dull. Yesterday's sales follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100	Am. S. B. Co., Ill.	145	W. C. St. RR. Co.
10	Chi. Edison Co.	112½	Do
50	Nat. & Ch. C. & D. Co.	72¾	Do
200	Do	72¾	Do
50	N. Chi. S. R. R. Co.	112	Do
100	Do	112½	Do
50	Do	113	Do
100	W. C. St. RR. Co.	113½	Do
100	Do	113¾	Do
100	Do	112	Do

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

100	Diam. Match Co.	142½	25 W. C. St. RR. Co.
100	W. C. St. RR. Co.	112	100 C. & C. C. D. Co. pfd.
100	Do	112	100 C. & C. C. & D.
100	Do	112¾	100 Am. S. B. Co.
100	Do	112¾	25 Do
100	Do	112¾	50 Do
100	Do	112¾	100 Ill. Steel Co.
125	Do	112¾	50 Do
900	Do	112	80 C. Arc L. & P. Co.

BONDS.

$6000	A. B. & M. Co. 6s	103¾	$7000 N. C. C. RY. 4½s
2000	C. Gas L. & C. Co. 5s	93¾	Do

Twenty shares of Washington Park stock were sold on the street yesterday at 200.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 28.—[Special.]—A reaction in prices was generally expected today, and the market opened with some indications of such a movement. The great event was the sale of St. Paul, sold off or failed to advance in the first hour. Lackawanna declined ¾, Chicago Gas ¾, and Consolidated Gas 1. But the support was immediate and heavy buying a controlling factor, notably in St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville. The noteworthy gains of the forenoon were: Atchison, ¾; Canada Southern, ¾; Chesapeake and Ohio common, ¼; second preferred, ¾; Erie, ¾; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 1¾; Manhattan, 1¾; New England, ¾; Northwestern, ¾; Reading, 1; Richmond Terminal common, ¾; preferred, 1; St. Paul, ¾; sugar trusts, 1¼; Tennessee Coal, 1¾; Union Pacific, ¾. The market was exceptionally broad, nearly every stock on the list exceeding its average of business. The heaviest business was done in St. Paul, Lackawanna, Louisville and Nashville, Reading, and Richmond Terminal.

There was some falling off in activity in the early trading of the afternoon, but the advance continued in several stocks, the feature being a sudden and rapid bidding up of Louisville and Nashville above the noon price.

Heavy realizing sales characterized the market for the latter half of the afternoon, the bulls being credited with a large part of the selling. The market took the stocks readily, however, and with only slight declines.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 4¼ per cent; last loan 3; closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Sterling exchange quiet and easier at 485¼ for 60-day bills and 487 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 469,625 shares, including, Atchison, 9,060; Canada Southern, 4,360; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,100; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, 2,405; Erie, 11,005; Lake Shore, 8,145; Louisville and Nashville, 19,950; Missouri Pacific, 9,570; Northwestern, 4,320; Northern Pacific, preferred, 3,020; Northern Pacific preferred, 8,507; Oregon Transcontinental, 8,300; Reading, 26,880; Richmond and West Point, 28,-605; St. Paul, 61,825; Union Pacific, 11,650; Western Union, 3,910; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 6,145.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Apr. 28	Closing—Apr. 26
Am. Cot. Seed T.	2,100	27¾	27	27¼	28¾
Atchison	9,050	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
Atlantic & Pac.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
C., B. & Q.	2,295	106¾	105¾	106¾	108
Canada Southern	4,310	55¾	55¼	55¾	56
Central Pacific	515	34½	34¼	34¼	34
Canadian Pacific	1,450	77¾	77	77¾	
Ches. & Ohio	3,350	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do 1st pfd	200	65	64¾	65	64¾
Do 2d pfd	1,200	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Colorado Coal	2,300	50¾	50¾	50¾	50
C., St. L. & Pitts.	200	17	17	17	
Do pfd	300	49¾	49¾	49¾	49
C. & E. Ill. pfd	200	84	84	84	
C., C., C. & St. L.	10,561	76¾	75¾	75¾	75
Do pfd	1,705	103¾	99	99¾	103¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	530	99	98¾	99¼	99¾
Chicago Gas	3,925	49¾	48¾	48¾	49
D., L. & W.	20,045	144½	143	143¾	145¾
Del. & Hud.	1,405	159½	158¼	158¾	161¾
Denver & Rio G.	735	18¾	18	18	17¾
Do pfd	130	54	54	54	53
Den., Tex. & Ft. W	1,400	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
Erie	11,565	28¾	28	28¾	27¾
Do pfd	645	67	66	67	66
East Tenn.	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Do 1st pfd	300	75	74¾	74¾	
Do 2d pfd	600	25¾	25	25¾	
Flint & P. M.	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27
Hocking Valley	300	24¾	24	24	24¼
Hocking Coal	155	25	25	25	24¾
Ill. Cent.	400	116¾	116	116¾	
Kan. & Tex.	400	12	12	12	
Lake shore	8,345	110	108¾	110	109¾
Louis. & Nash.	20,805	85¾	84¾	85¾	86¾
Long Island	200	91	91	91	
L. E. & W.	1,400	19	18¾	19	18¾
Do pfd	8,400	67	65¾	66¾	65
L., N. A. & C.	600	46	46	46	46
Lead Trust	3,600	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Mexican Cen.	2,300	25	24¾	25	
Missouri Pacific	9,170	74¾	73¾	74¾	75¾
Manitoba	1,300	112¾	112	112¾	112
M., L. S. & W.	100	91	91	91	
Do pfd	25	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Michigan Cent.	2,075	99¾	99	99¾	99¾
Manhattan	3,030	113¾	112	113	111¾
Mobile & Ohio	100	17	17	17	
Minn. & St. L.	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Mo. Pac.	200	102	102	102	
Northwest	800	114¾	114¾	114¾	116¾
Do pfd	200	145	145	145	145
New England	12,030	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Nor. Pac.	2,900	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	3,760	75	73¾	73	76¾
Nor. & W.	1,050	21	19¾	21	20
Do pfd	1,510	61	60¾	61	59¾
N. Y. Cent.	950	109	107¾	108	107¾
N. Y. Sus. & W.	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do pfd	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	4,400	18	17¾	17¾	18
Do 1st pfd	1,340	71¾	69¾	71¾	
Do 2d pfd	800	39¾	39¾	39¾	
O. Transcon.	8,100	34¾	33¾	34¼	35¾
Ore. S. Line	855	51	50¾	50¾	50
Ore. Impvt	720	40	40	40	40¾
Ont. & W.	3,710	21¼	20¾	20¾	21¾
Ohio & Miss.	1,100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Omaha Com.	1,250	34¾	34	34	34¾
Do pfd	800	98	98	98	99
Pac. Mail	850	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Pullman	100	160	160	160	
Peo. D. & E.	100	22	22	22	
Reading	37,680	48¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Rich. Term.	20,955	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
Do pfd	1,400	34¾	33¾	34¼	34¾
Rock Island	4,830	94¼	93¾	94	94¾
St. Paul	43,425	73¾	72¾	73	73¾
Do pfd	11,040	122¾	121	121¾	119¾
St. Paul & Duluth	850	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
So. Pac.	900	37¾	36¾	36¾	37¾
St. L. and San F.	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20
Do 1st pfd	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	67
Do 2d pfd	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	
St. L., Ark & Tex.	2,375	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Sugar Trust	47,420	74¾	73¾	74¾	73¾
Silver B.	205,000	108¾	108	108¾	107
Texas Pac.	1900	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	700	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Tenn. Coal	2,450	54¾	53	53¾	54¾
Union Pac.	11,250	68¾	68¼	68¾	69¾
Wab. R.	1,400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do pfd	2,350	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Wabash	1,500	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	1,400	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Western Union	3,155	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¾
Whisky Trust	600	40	40	40	
Wis. Cent.	2,200	30¾	29¾	30¼	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	142
American	73	United States	72

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.	121¾	U. S. 4½s reg.	103¾
U. S. 4s coup.	121¾	U. S. 4½s coup.	103¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

200	W Nat Bk	114	
2000	L Con 6s	94¾	
10000	Va 6s dd'd trst	5	
19000	Aten 6s	85¾	
27000	Atch inc	39¾	
89000	At Pine	107	
1.00	BCR&N1st	100	
5000	CS 1st gtd	103¾	
10000	C F & M 1st	100	
36000	C&O cons	105¾	
30000	C&O—R&A Div 2d con	71	
54000	Ch&LPScp	105¾	
10000	C H & T gm 6s	82¾	
10000	D&R rcg 1891 ex	102¾	
19000	D&RG 4s	82¾	
19000	D&RGW	85¾	
5000	D&M 1st	105½	
7000	DSS&A 5s	91	
5000	EHA&L 1st	101	
6000	FtW&DIst	105¾	
6000	GB W&SPin	27	
5000	HC&W con 7s	108	
5000	IaCen 1st	88¼	
8000	KyCen 1st 4s	89¾	
5000	L&N 1st	100	
25000	LNA&Cen	99½	
1000	M&StPin-C&M	125½	
3000	M&StPin-StPM	125½	
1000	M&StP 1st-PlxDiv	109	
12000	MK&Tcnfs trst	70	
85000	MK&Tgn 6s trst	89¾	
		89¾@90	
1000	MoPa 3d	120	
2000	MoPa 1st con	113	
14000	NashCh&StL 1st	105¾	
14000	LNA&Cen	99½	
27000	Met 2d	115¾	
2000	MexNat	70	
2000	M&StPist-C&M D	126	
5000	M&StPist-StoM D	115	
5000	M&StPist-PlxEx 6s	99

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN MARSHALL FIELD'S DRY GOODS store on Saturday, April 26, 1890, between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m., a lady's gold watch, marked on inside of case "Fannie H. Leland." $25 reward will be paid for return of property. Return to CHARLES H. ROBERTS' law office, 120 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

$20 REWARD FOR RETURN OR INFORMATION leading to recovery—Lost last week, a silver or rough terrier slut, hair medium long, white, and silky, excepting on the back, which is yellowish-brown, shorter and coarser, short tail. CLARK, 179 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—J. S. J.: TUESDAY, THE 29TH, 5 o'clock p. m.

PERSONAL—ANY PERSON KNOWING THE whereabouts of Charles Lawin, in grocery business in 1874, send his address to Herman Lawin, Chaska, Carver County, Minn., and be rewarded

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dresses of good all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare my prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; I save purchasers agent's commission by calling on me. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 119 and 121 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 2138 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNTANT, BOOKkeeper, correspondent, etc., of large and varied experience desires position; a small salary will be accepted for a prompt engagement; first-class references as to character, integrity, and ability in city and abroad. Address "CELERITAS," 1212 Michigan-av., City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG CHICAGO business man of experience as bookkeeper, cashier, or clerk. City references. G 99, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with thoroughly expert or inexpert, yet accurate, stenographer.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS STEnographer, typewriter, and telegraph operator. Address G 20, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, SOber and steady coachman of Danish nationality. A. ANDREASEN, 243 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A PLACE IN PRIVATE family to take care of one or two horses; can milk. Good city references furnished; twelve years in last place. G 8, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO understands care of horses and carriage. G 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; COMpetent, reliable; first-class reference. G 41, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR BY AN honest, sober man of many years' experience; first-class references. Address G 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is willing to work. Good reference. Address G 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGLISHMAN, AGED 38, is anxious for employment as watchman or anything in store; good city reference. F, care Watson & Linde, 99 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—CHORES ROUND HOUSE; handy with carpenter tools. G 4, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant by young lady with best of city references. Address L W., 529 South Leavitt-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with thoroughly expert or inexpert, yet accurate, stenographer.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPher of experience. G 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPher and Remington operator. F 186, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOGRAPher and typewriter. G 13, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. H 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN private family; wages $5 to $6. D H 54, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK. CALL at 2317 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL WORK. Small private family; Swedish girl. 2248 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; good cook. References. 179 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK; no postals. 1923 Butterfield-st., top flat.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Reference from pleasant place. 3722 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL AS cook or general housework. 59 Lucas-st., third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COLORED girls for hotel or private family. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL IN small American family. 346 Noble-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SMALL AMERICAN family for general housework by girl. Call at 123 Thirty-fifth-st., in bakery, from 9 to 1.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE, SECOND GIRL; middle-aged woman. 559 Madison-st., Flat A.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl as nurse. Call Wednesday at 53 Swift-place.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY IN A private family; good references; well educated; can take care of child; don't mind out of town. Address G 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PROOF READER BY a young lady; experienced and qualified. G 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GOVERNESS, companion. 559 Madison-st., Flat A.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS Swedes going out by the day. Call at No. 3619 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY WHO has had experience as bookkeeper; one familiar with corporation work preferred. G 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUG CLERK. APply 95 Wells-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter who can furnish a machine; one familiar with general office business preferred; state salary expected. Address G 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN, 18 to 25, fair rate of speed, of good address, legible writing a good hand, with best reference for character. Address G 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and typewriter with machine. E. M. LIMINGTON, 200 Randolph-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—FIVE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR SILK DEPARTMENT.
SCHLESINGER & MAYER.

WANTED—SALESMEN—A FEW MEN TO SELL our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For terms address Centennial Mfg. Co., 361 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED — TRAVELING SALESMAN THOROughly acquainted with the crockery, china, glassware, lamps, and fancy goods trade. BURLEY & TYRRELL.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL our goods exclusively or as sides; $25 to $50 a week to the worker. Address L. P. HARDY, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN OF MAhogany lumber. Address, giving age, experience, and reference, Mahogany, Post-Office Box 218, New York City.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. H. PERRING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL OUR GOODS to manufacturers; no competition; experience unnecessary; big wages certain. Rau Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR DR. JUDD'S ELECtric belts and trusses. 70 Madison-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN—A FEW GOOD MEN; NO peddling. Address G 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CLOTHING SALESMAN. L. ADAMS & CO., 242 and 244 State-st.

Boys.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO RUN ERRANDS; one who is well acquainted with the city. Address G 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO SWEEP OFFICE AND TEND fire mornings, 8 to 8:30. Address with references. G 6, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—MEN WHO UNDERSTAND STITCHing or table work on boot and shoe uppers; highest wages. SCHEFFER & BOSSUM, 324 Paul, Minn.

WANTED—ELECTROTYPER: MUST BE A GOOD finisher and understand molding; steady employment. Apply with references to BENTON, WALDO & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—TAILORS — COAT, PANTS, AND vestmakers, two bushelmen, to go out of city; steady work for good men. Apply to J. H. LESHER & CO., 120 Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PAPERHANGER. IMmediately. 1003 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG PACKER; one who is fully qualified. Address Room 207, Auditorium.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN 17 OR 18 YEARS OF age having had common school education, in general agency fire insurance office. Address G 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE sale of a large subdivision in splendid locality; only good men need apply. G 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN FOR HOUSE SERVICE. CALL with references, 15 Walton-place.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY IN general dry goods; must bring good references. 193 23d-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TYPEWRITER OR stenographer and typewriter in law office; state terms and experience. Address G 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT LADY STENOGRAPher and Remington operator in office of wholesale house. State experience, references, and salary desired. G 103, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; good wages. For particulars apply to CASHIER, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small adult family; wages $3; second flat, 348 Sheffield-av.

WANTED — A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER who has made a specialty of infants' and children's cloaks and suits; steady work. G 52, Tribune.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call at 179 39th-st., 2 blocks west of Cottage Grove-av., or address F 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 224 Schiller-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK; house-cleaning done; good wages. 3459 Vernon-av.

WANTED—251 E. OHIO-ST., GOOD GIRL FOR general work.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS AND WAIST FINISHers at once. 220 Ontario-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN CANDY FACtory; one who knows chocolates, bon bons, etc. Call at 318 Wabash-av.

WANTED—WOMAN TO CARE FOR OFFICE; night or morning, twice a week. Send references. G 70, Tribune.

WANTED—ONE LADY AND TWO GENTLEMEN for steady positions; salary from $50 to $125 per month if they suit. Address G 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC LADIES AND GENTLEmen. Bell Studio, 96 State-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT AGENCY WILL FURnish help of all kinds, male and female, in all branches of trades and labor. 192 East Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CORPORATION MONOPOLY HAVING MORE business than they can handle in the United States, and which is more profitable than the Bell telephone, wishes to sell half interest in Chicago to some one having time to manage it there; $5,000 cash will be sufficient capital to make a great deal of profit; investigate at once; this is a legitimate advertising and totally new in the world; can refer to 500 merchants, bankers, and retired capitalists in Baltimore where we have thoroughly broken for ladies use, and are nice drivers in harness.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, three full-blooded Hambletonian mares, Florida bred, ages 4 to 6 years, broke single and double; good travelers, good brood mares; bay color. G. C. PFEIFFER, 540 W. Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ROAD HORSE, sound, gentle, and one the best roadsters in the city. E. H. CRELLIN, 97 Board of Trade.

HORSE, PHAETON, AND HARNESS; A1 rig. Call at 3438 Forest-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE for riding or driving. Inquire at Leroy Payne's livery stable, 6 Fifteenth-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, PHAETON, HARNESS, cutter, saddle, and bridle; one-fourth cost. 169 Ashland-av.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A thorough shorthand typewriting course, $40. Dictation and practice all systems. 87 West Adams-st.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BROWN & HOLLAND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, day and evening, 35 Haymarket Theater Building.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM BLDG (Congress-st. elevators), IS OPEN ALL SUMMER.

WANTED — COMPETENT INSTRUCTOR IN short-hand, Graes system. F 184, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED pianist to tune for St. Paul. Apply to MR. NORTHROP, or inquire at W. W. KIMBALL CO.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROSA, THE WORLD RENOWNED TRANCE medium and clairvoyant, guarantees to her visitors complete satisfaction, revealing their most profound secrets and giving an entire life reading. Gives every confidant events in youthful life and describes accurately the future. Has astonished thousands by her wonderful power. If you would be successful in love, marriage, business, lawsuits, or bring back the absent or estranged ones, wear the Cleopatra amulet (ancient Egyptian talisman) prepared in America only by Mme. Rosa, who asks no questions, uses no cards. Remember she succeeds in the most obstinate cases, where all others fail. Convince yourself of her superiority by calling at her parlors. All business strictly confidential. Ladies only. 465 North Clark-st., first flat. Letters answered.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 388 West Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller, and healer, 445 West Madison-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

ACCOUNTS AUDITED AND ADJUSTED BY EXpert accountant; corporation accounts a specialty. Highest references. G 26, Tribune office.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. F. MARCHAND, 123 Clark-st., Room 509

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES: FOR $2 WE CAN FIT YOU WITH A Lnice, reliable, glazed Dongola button shoe, in opera and common-sense lasts, A, B, C, D, and E widths; greatest bargain ever offered; mail orders promptly filled; 40-page catalogue free.
NEELY BROS.,
122 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. GNARDINGER & CO.,
Room 14, 162 Randolph-st.,
Cor. La Salle-st.
Fire Insurance in best companies at lowest rates. Send postal card. Will call.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

FOR SALE—BICYCLES—A LARGE LINE OF desirable Safeties and Ordinaries at unusually low prices. Call and get our figures before buying. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111 to 116 Michigan-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WINDSOR PARK. 60X125, EAST front, on Bond-av., north of 79th-st.; $40 per foot. Bond-av., corner of 79th-st. 65 feet on Bond-av., west front, 141 feet on 79th-st., $6,000. Corner Ontario and Bond and Coles-avs., south front, 87½ feet on 79th and 125 on Ontario; price, $6,000. 5 lots on 79th-st., between Bond and Coles-avs., south front; $40 per foot. 4 lots in South Chicago-av., near 95th-st., south front; $50 per foot. Brookdale—40 lots at 71st-st., on I. C. R. R. Englewood—8 lots, 25x125, on Center-av., near 58th-st. Lots in Dauphin Park, on I. C. R. R.; $300 each. 75x125 and Morgan-sts., 2 lots, 25x125, $350 each. Lot at 60th and Aberdeen, 25x125; $600. Lot at Evergreen Park, on G. T. P. R. R.; $250. 30 acres at Lombard, 18 miles from Chicago, on C. and N. W. R. R., ¼ block from depots, $12,000. JACKSON & MURRAY, 304 Inter-Ocean Building, corner Madison and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—
ATTENTION!
FOR CHOICE REAL-ESTATE INVESTMENTS
CALL UPON
OLD-ESTABLISHED REAL-ESTATE HOUSE OF
E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
125 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—
VACANT LOTS.
10 lots on West 22d-st.
1 lot on Fillmore-st.
2 lots on Herndon-st.
10 lots in Jefferson.
5 lots in Placerdale.
8 lots in Evergreen Park.
3 lots at Fort Sheridan.
2 lots at Lakeside Station.
C. H. MITCHELL, 99, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, OR EXchange for Cook County equities—No. 1705 N. Halsted-st. and No. 1459 Roscoe-st.; each house arranged for two flats, hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc.; convenient to cable and Halsted-st. cars. Also No. 621 to No. 631 60th-st. Englewood, two-story and basement seven-room brick house, water, bath, gas, furnace, laundry, etc. WARREN SPRINGER,
No. 207 S. Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenants; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3 MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSES, E. F. Wabash-av., $4,500. G 29, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 22 ADAMS Express Building. No. 185 Dearborn-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., magnificent modern house, finished two years ago, with large grounds; owner spent two years in building it, giving it his personal attention every day; finished in mahogany, cherry, birch, oak, bird's-eye maple, etc.; owner has gone into the city.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine brown-stone front, elegant interior; one of Barnham & Hoord's best houses; location is the finest on the boulevard, 4
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine modern stone house with large lot, north of 31st-st.; $60,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Handsome modern house in vicinity of 28th-st.; not heretofore offered for sale.
MICHIGAN-AV., stone octagon-front house, 36 feet wide, near 39th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., 3-story and basement stone-front house, No. 2021; heated by steam; with first-class modern improvements; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV., brick house, No. 2708, with lot 28x175 ft.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house (No. 1716), 25 ft., $30,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front, near 33d-st., with lot 25 ft. wide, and new brick barn, $23,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class brown stone house on one of the finest corners on the boulevard; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, with lot 51x160 feet, and brick barn; $34,000. Will sell house and rent for $3,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Frame house with 50x176 feet; $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—The finest 25-foot house in Chicago; house and lot cost $35,000; built one year ago; furniture cost $15,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Elegant new modern house near 39th-st.; $45,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Two new brown-stone front houses near 39th-st. being finished; each 25 feet wide. Look at them and call for full particulars.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front house near 39th-st.; 25 feet wide, with good brick barn; $26,500.
FOR MODERN HOUSE—With elegant interior and corner lot 50x180 ft. and barn; east side, near front; one of the handsomest homes of the South Side; $85,000, including furniture that cost $15,000.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE HOMES—
CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
New stone front houses having ten rooms besides laundry, bathroom, halls, closets, etc. HARDWOOD FINISH on first floor. Georgia pine, finished in natural wood on the second floor; stone steps, double vestibules, cellar, and yard; all improvements, including wiring for electric gaslighting, and elegant gas fixtures.
LOCATION
ELLIS-AV. AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.
PRICES: $7,500, $7,600, $7,750.
TERMS: $600 TO $1,000 CASH and balance in monthly payments like rent and long time; interest 6 per cent.
AGENT AT THE HOUSES.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
BUILDERS AND OWNERS,
ROOM 32 CALUMET BUILDING, 187 TO 191 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—
PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 25TH-ST.
Lot 205½x135, 10-room House, 20x62; brown stone and pressed brick front; modern and complete in all appointments; finished in hardwood throughout.
A beautiful home in a choice neighborhood at a bargain. Price $25,000.
KNOTT & LEWIS,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NO REASONABLE OFfer refused—Only four left from that beautiful block of eight modern 10-room residences on Lake Park-av., between 29th and 30th-sts.; hardwood finish, hardwood floors, mantels, tiling, mirrors; everything to make a first-class residence. Open every day.
JOHN S. THOMAS,
536 Park-av.

FOR SALE—$105,000—WILL PAY 8 PER CENT NET
One of the very choicest corners on Cottage Grove-av.; new; improved; most thorough construction; 9 stores; 16 flats; several suites of offices.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ON EASY TERMS, convenient to good suburban service; free plats, etc. CHAS. J. LAWLESS & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BOULEVARD, NORTH OF 37th-st., stone front, elegant modern private home at $15,000; $3,000 cash; easy terms; finest corner bargain shown any day.
WILL H. MOORE,
113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Prairie-av., north 29th-st. 10-room modern house, with good stable.
FREDERICK T. HANKEL,
202 Stock Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 23D-ST., 60X170 ft., with frame house; $18,000.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST., 50 ft. in Marquis; $150.
A. R. HECKMAN & CO., 1, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH good barn, in perfect order, lot 50x165, east front, north of 33d-st.; $30,000 if sold this week; improvements cost $15,000, and lot worth $15,000.
E. C. WARE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 2-STORY BRICK AND stone residence on South Park-av., near 39th-st., east front, 11 rooms, all light; must be sold regardless of value; $7,700 takes it. W. R. BARD, Room 213, 255 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., JUST WEST OF KEDZIE by the owner—Three two-story flats, north front, two blocks east of Garfield Park.
These flats have seven large rooms on each floor, are finished in hardwood, have furnaces and all improvements. They are well lighted, with handsome brick fronts and stone trimmings.
The rear yards are 25 feet front, with a recess between, and are the handsomest buildings of the kind on the West Side.
They are second to none, the frontage being now worth $125, with every prospect of rapid advance, being so near the park and but one block from the station of the Lake-st. elevated railroad and all lines from the Madison-st. cable. Either flat will rent for $35 per month, which will pay the interest upon the cost of the whole building and lot. Price $7,500; terms to suit.
H. H. BISHOP.
(W. L. Prettyman & Co.)
96 Division-st.
Telephones 3,322 and 3,307.
Or at residence, 1145 Wilcox-av.

FOR SALE
CARROLL-AV.
EAST OF ASHLAND, LOT 66X125 FEET.
VERY DESIRABLE FOR MANUFACTURING.
POWER CAN BE HAD FROM ADJOINING BUILDING; PARTY WILL BE A BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO.,
120 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

FOR SALE—
WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR WESTERN-AV.,
three-story and basement brick stores and flats; well rented; lot about 100 feet front to alley.
For price and terms address
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—917 WALNUT-ST., NEW 2-STORY and cellar residence, 8 rooms; bath-room, set on clothes closets, hot and cold water, oak mantel, handsome interior decoration, gas-fixtures, furnace, good laundry, pressed brick and Bedford stone front; street is paved with asphalt and has fine boulevard lamps, near by Garfield Park; price $4,700; liberal terms; house open today or any time.
T. F. ROBINSON, 59 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, north of 12th-st.
200 ft. on P. C. & St. L., 667 ft. deep.
250 ft. on P. C. & St. L., 627 ft. deep.
150 ft. on P. C. & St. L., 695 ft. deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Three-story pressed brick; also stone-front stores, situated for any business; highest point in city, Western-av. and Huron-st. Owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—$120 CASH AND $150 EACH YEAR buys $600 lot; 8x31½, facing Garfield Park, Hamilton-av. between Fulton and Kinzie-sts.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Congress-st., n. w. corner, bet. Halsted and Centerav., with 3-story and basement 15-room stone and brick house and brick barn; lot 80x125 to alley; can be bought at a bargain.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. e. cor. Madison and Sallle-sts.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Four, five, and eight room brick cottages, built and finished in the latest style; elevation of ground highest in the city; refer to people who have bought; inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
228 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
30 lots, Hermitage-av. near Harrison-st.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Those artistic 12-story brick cottages on Cortland-st.; stained and beveled glass; 7 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; refer to people who have bought. Inquire of owner at branch office, corner Oakley and Wilmot-avs., near Milwaukee-av., daily, including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT
EAST END.
EAST END.
ONE BLOCK EAST OF HYDE PARK AND SOUTH PARK STATIONS OF ILLINOIS CENTRAL AND CABLE ROADS.
NORTH ENTRANCE TO JACKSON PARK ON THE LAKE SHORE.
THE HANDSOMEST HOUSES BUILT ON THE SOUTH SIDE.
PRICES FROM $12,000 TO $27,000.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A HANDSOME HOME IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE LOCATION IN CHICAGO DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE.
OWNER ON PREMISES EVERY DAY TO SHOW THEM.
A. F. SHUMAN, BUILDER AND OWNER.
ROOM, 34, 103 LA SALLE-ST. TELEPHONE 932.
RESIDENCE, 5807 CORNELL-AV., TELEPHONE 10,057.

FOR SALE—$20 FEET ON THE SOUTHEAST CORner of 55th-st. and Indiana-av., and 200 feet on the southwest corner of Prairie-av. and 35th-st.; price $20 per foot. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 103 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, modern, 55 ft. ground, $1,900, $600 down.
Cottage, 6 rooms, new, 40 ft. ground, splendid location, hardwood floors, $2,400, $1,500 down.
House and 40 ft. fine location, $3,100.
Modern 9-room house, excellent location near depot, 50 ft. ground, $4,000.
Fine residence, 115 ft. high ground, on ridge, furnace, bath, etc.; price $6,500.
10-room house and 50 ft. ground, $4,500.
Small house and 50 ft., $1,900.
100 ft. vacant, water, sewer, curbed street, $35 per ft., worth $45.
10-room house for rent, $25 per mo. And other property; send a postal; will call. Address G 13, Tribune.

FOR SALE—COME AND JOIN THE SYNDICATE composed of 19 shares in a 5½ acre tract only 8 miles from the Court-House in Oak Park Addition.
The best opportunity of your life to get a nice large lot for less than half the market price. For full particulars apply to BROWN, STINSON & CO., 316 Stock Exchange Building, N. E. corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN—4 ACRES SUBDIVIDED, at $4,000 per acre. Investigate this bargain. WM. M. CARSWELL, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—12-ROOM NEW HOUSE, all modern improvements, $5,000. SIMPSON DUNLOP, 1st Nat. Bk. Bldg.

FOR SALE—THREE MODERN HOUSES AT OAK Park; must be sold by May 1; bargains. 63d, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—A BARGAIN—SIX LOTS, 50x175 ft. fronting on Madison-st. and the new Proviso Electric line and adjoining two railroad depots. G 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—CHOICE OAK PARK lots, $12 a foot and upwards; prices safe to buy at; going fast; easy terms. R. 2, Ridgeland-av.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, 9-ROOM HOUSE, EAST front; large yard; furnace, bath, hot and cold water, closet; $4,500. SIMPSON DUNLOP, 1st Nat. Bk. Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—COTTAGE HOUSE with very desirable lot; one block from depot; only $3,300 if taken at once.
A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 59, 167 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES AND UNimproved property at Oak Park and vicinity; terms easy.
A. T. HEMINGWAY.
R. 59, 167 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 76TH to 78th-sts., 167x160 feet n. w. cor. Shewar-av. and 54th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickens and 75th-sts.; 100 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Grand Pacific, Englewood, and Hyde Park; terms from $5,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 92d and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices.
JOHN A. BUTLER, Room 21 Otis block, 105 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Ferry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—
AUBURN—HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
If not go and see the surroundings and buy one of the twenty houses that we have for sale there on Wright-st., near 77th and Honore sts., best 74th and 75th-sts.; detached Queen Anne house on 80x165 ft. corner, from $4,000 to $9,000, $600 cash, balance on monthly payments.
MEAD & COE,
Room 1, 103 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE ON SHERman-st., near 55d, 23 minutes from Polk-st. Depot; 23 trains daily; fare, 5 cents; price, $1,400.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES PARK LOTS, CHEAPer than anything around there if sold at once. G 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER LOTS FOR—
Homes or investments; high ground, near depot in view of the lake; water, gas, trees, and splendid buildings; all city conveniences; stores, schools, churches; principal streets will be macadamized and grade will be put in this year.
PRICES OF LOTS ONLY $600, $650, $750. AND UPWARDS—ON EASY PAYMENT.
ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Owners,
Room 32 Calumet Building, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., NEAR 72D-ST., 50X125 ft., at $45.
63d-st., near Wright, 33x125 ft., with cottage; $3,200.
4 acres Western-av. and 57th-st.; $8,000, worth $10,000.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FRONTAGE ON SHERIDAN-road, only one block from the lake, elegant residence property at a bargain. E. C. KEMBLE,
94 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT EAST GROVE, ON THE Burlington, just above Fernwood, $65, $75, and $100 each; on easy terms; no advance payments required; only 50 cents, 75 cents, or $1 per week until paid for; a church, school, and grocery store are within half a mile of these lots. Please call and go out with my agents and see the lots. No danger of losing money paid in case of death, as I will give warranted deed to heirs of any one dying before payments are complete.
C. H. STODDART,
Room 606, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT 7-ROOM COTTAGE, EAST front, 50-ft. lot, La Grange, Cook Co.; C. B. and Q. R. R.; convenient to station and stores; part cash, balance on long time, 5 per cent interest, payments $20 monthly. Address Owner, A 32, Tribune.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW HOUSES with all conveniences, $3,500, $3,800, $4,000, $6,000 $7,500, and $8,000; near depot; terms to suit purchaser.
KIMBALL, YOSE & CO.,
177 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND ACRES NEAR CHICAGO; easy terms. Write or call on us for plats and descriptions. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 1, Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, ON SMALL CASH payments, houses with all modern conveniences in choice location. Call for terms and tickets.
C. W. RICHMOND,
85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—NEW 10-ROOM RESIDENCE WITH 1 3/4 acres on finest street in this city, 35 feet higher than Lake Michigan and in full view; if you want a home come and see this; terms to suit.
J. F. POWELL,
Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED property; cheap. Money loaned at 6 per cent.
M. C. MONSON, South Evanston.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRES AS UNDER—
Western-av. and 83d-st., 10 acres.
Robey and 83d-sts., 10 acres.
Halsted and 97th-st., 5 or 10 acres.
95th and Lathin-st., 5 acres.
95th and Center-av., 5 acres.
91st and Lathin-st., 10½ acres.
91st and May-st., 5 acres.
Located so that immediate subdivision could be made or can resell as acres at $200 per acre profit inside 6 months; transportation facilities the best; personal investigation as to price, location will prove that bargains are offered.
A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
40 acres, east of Riverside, per acre $1,100
17 acres, at Cragin, per acre 2,000
80 acres, Sec. 27, Jefferson, per acre 1,000
5 acres, Sec. 34, Jefferson, per acre 1,500
5 acres, Sec. 34, Jefferson, per acre 1,500
40 acres, Sec. 23, Jefferson, per acre 2,500
40 acres, Sec. 22, Proviso, per acre 600
60 acres, Sec. 36, Lake, per acre 1,500
5½ acres, Sec. 1, Lake, per acre 2,000
J. S. CLARK, Room 6, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—
80 acres 59th-st. and Crawford-av, ready to subdivide at big profit.
Only $15.75 per acre.
Cheapest tract at Chicago Lawn.
Only for a few days.
M. G. G

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, REAL ESTATE, LOANS, AND RENTING, 102 WASHINGTON-ST.

HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.

$400 WABASH-AV., fine 2-story and basement 10-room stone front, modern improvements, barn; will put all in A1 order for good tenant. $ 55.00
WABASH-AV., n. w. cor. 37th, elegant large stone front, modern house; all modern improvements; splendid light; low rent..... 75.00
2250 GROVELAND-AV., 2-story and cellar, modern 8-room house, finished in hardwood, fine order, rent reduced to..... 25.00
2317 MICHIGAN-AV., 2-story and basement brick; stone front; 10 rooms; furnished..... 75.00
2347 WABASH-AV., a fine 14-room stone front; A1 order; low rent, only..... 60.00
4350 OAKENWALD-AV.—Elegant, large, 10-room modern residence; large lot; fine lawn.
2026 VERNON-AV.—Elegant 2-story and basement, 14-room stone front, furnished or unfurnished, good light, fine lawn, large barn.....
2347 CALUMET-AV.—2-story and basement 12-room brick; modern improvements.....cheap
2127 VERNON-AV., 2-story and cellar, 8-room modern brick house..... 35.00
3224 LAKE PARK-AV., elegant 2-story and cellar basement, furnished or unfurnished.
2747 LANGLEY-AV., nice 2-story and basement, 10-room, stone front house. Will put in good order if you need part.
2146 Elegant 2-room residence, furnished, cheap
VERNON-AV., S. W. corner 36th-st., 2-story and basement, 11 rooms, modern..... 30.00

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.

2937 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement brick, 11 rooms; $75.
2130 Vernon-av., 2-story and cellar brick, 7 rooms, $50.
3238 Calumet-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.
2876 Dearborn-st., modern 6-room house; $27.50.
226 37th-st., 2-story and basement brick, 8 rooms, $25.
3220 Lake-av., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, with barn and large lot.
4736 Indiana-av., desirable 8-room house; $30.

TO RENT—CHOICE RESIDENCE, 2626 VERNON-AV., Elegant 2-story and basement 14-room residence; all conveniences.
FINE LAWN. LARGE BARN.
Will rent, furnished or unfurnished, at a reasonable rental. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$30—NEW 10-ROOM STONE FRONT modern house; gas fixtures complete and walls decorated. Inquire at our branch office, Ellis-av. and 51st-st. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 120 La Salle-st. Room 32.

TO RENT—
No. 2456 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement marble front; 16 rooms; will be put in first-class condition and immediate possession given; $75.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 8, 120 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3316 VERNON-AV., FINE 10-ROOM house with every convenience; rent $45 per month. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3513 WABASH-AV., STONE FRONT 11-room house and barn; will repair thoroughout; rent $60. Apply to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED AND one of the most homelike houses in Chicago: 2042 Prairie-av., 11 rooms and cellar.
2244 Prairie-av., 10-room brick, with barn.
2324 Prairie-av., 10-room brick, with barn.
109 Twenty-ninth-st., 10-room frame.
A. D. HYDE, 136 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED; 14 ROOMS; GOOD barn, large grounds; on avenue South; for the summer; rigid references required. R. 32, 95 Clark-st.

WILL RENT MY HOUSE, 2928 PRAIRIE-AV., completely furnished, for six months from May 1. Call at Room 605 First National Bank Building.

FOR RENT—$711 LA SALLE-ST.—TWO-STORY frame dwelling of 6 rooms and bath; rent $20.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, 123 33D-ST., $40; also 139 37th-st., 9 rooms, $35; 3127 Rhodes-av., $45; and 257 Bowen-av., 9 rooms, $35. Apply 3155 Rhodes-av. or 80 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3413 WABASH-AV., FINE 10 ROOM stone front house in fine order; choice location; rent $45. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 92 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3670 INDIANA-AV., 9-ROOM MODern house. Inquire at 3672 Indiana-av.

FOR RENT—32 36TH-ST., 12 ROOMS; GOOD REpair; $40. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—3226 WABASH-AV., STRICTLY modern brown-stone 13-room house, in excellent order; desirable neighborhood. Apply to B. D. SLOCUM, 106 5th-av., Room 1.

FOR RENT—3302 RHODES-AV.—Dwelling of 10 rooms and bath; moderate rent. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE ELEGANT RESIDENCES in the best part of the city; South side; Nos. 2924, 2926 and 2928 Lake-av.; to all tenants; open today; keys at 2930 Lake-av. FRANK H. KNAPP, Room 60, 175 Dearborn-st. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

FOR RENT—3248 GRAVES PLACE, MODERN 10 room house; will be placed in perfect repair. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK MODERN 12-ROOMED houses; furnace, range, water connected, near boulevard. Board of Trade trains; 3358, 3361 Vernon-av., $40 and $45 per mo. One to be ready in a month. Apply n. w. cor. Vernon-av. and 40th-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 2817 INDIANA-AV., nicely furnished; no children; owner, wife, and maid wish to board with family. Inquire at the house.

North Side.

TO RENT—
No. 2456 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement marble front; 16 rooms; will be put in first-class condition and immediate possession given; $75.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 8, 120 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3834 VERNON-AV., FINE 10-ROOM house with every convenience; rent $45 per month. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3513 WABASH-AV., STONE FRONT 11-room house and barn; will repair thoroughout; rent $60. Apply to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED AND one of the most homelike houses in Chicago: 2042 Prairie-av., 11 rooms and cellar.
2244 Prairie-av., 10-room brick, with barn.
2324 Prairie-av., 10-room brick, with barn.
109 Twenty-ninth-st., 10-room frame.
A. D. HYDE, 136 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED; 14 ROOMS; GOOD barn, large grounds; on avenue South; for the summer; rigid references required. R. 32, 95 Clark-st.

WILL RENT MY HOUSE, 2928 PRAIRIE-AV., completely furnished, for six months from May 1. Call at Room 605 First National Bank Building.

FOR RENT—$711 LA SALLE-ST.—TWO-STORY frame dwelling of 6 rooms and bath; rent $20.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, 123 33D-ST., $40; also 139 37th-st., 9 rooms, $35; 3127 Rhodes-av., $45; and 257 Bowen-av., 9 rooms, $35. Apply 3155 Rhodes-av. or 80 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—3413 WABASH-AV., FINE 10 ROOM stone front house in fine order; choice location; rent $45. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 92 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3670 INDIANA-AV., 9-ROOM MODern house. Inquire at 3672 Indiana-av.

FOR RENT—32 36TH-ST., 12 ROOMS; GOOD REpair; $40. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—3226 WABASH-AV., STRICTLY modern brown-stone 13-room house, in excellent order; desirable neighborhood. Apply to B. D. SLOCUM, 106 5th-av., Room 1.

FOR RENT—3302 RHODES-AV.—Dwelling of 10 rooms and bath; moderate rent. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE ELEGANT RESIDENCES in the best part of the city; South side; Nos. 2924, 2926 and 2928 Lake-av.; to all tenants; open today; keys at 2930 Lake-av. FRANK H. KNAPP, Room 60, 175 Dearborn-st. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

FOR RENT—3248 GRAVES PLACE, MODERN 10 room house; will be placed in perfect repair. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK MODERN 12-ROOMED houses; furnace, range, water connected, near boulevard. Board of Trade trains; 3358, 3361 Vernon-av., $40 and $45 per mo. One to be ready in a month. Apply n. w. cor. Vernon-av. and 40th-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 2817 INDIANA-AV., nicely furnished; no children; owner, wife, and maid wish to board with family. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS—LARGE LIST.
FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS, $40 to $150 a month, for 6 or 12 months.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—$35—3737 FOREST-AV. BRICK house, 9 rooms, bath-room; laundry in basement. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 43.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 1, TWO OF THE most complete and beautifully located homes in Waukegan, situated on Bluff adjoining my residence; modern conveniences, city water, bath, closet, hot and cold water, gas; furnace, large grassed lawn, etc.; all in perfect and cleanly order, and essentially new; stable to each. GRANGER SMITH (Gwnr), 156 La Salle-st., or Waukegan, Ill.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NO. 2221—LARGE house, 12 rooms; steam heat; keys at 2245 Wabash-boulevard.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 15 TO OCT. 1—NO. 4112 Ellis-av., near Illinois Central station and cable-cars, new modern nine-room house, completely furnished; every convenience; front view open to the lake.

TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH FIVE OR six rooms, bath, closet, etc., in rear of 511 and 513 Hubbard-court, near Michigan-av., also barn for two horses in connection with the same; to a good party will rent for two years. Inquire at house or of F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—1619-1621 WABASH-AV., 2527 Prairie-av. G. COOK, Owner, Clifton House.

TO RENT—3257 RHODES-AV., 8-ROOM STONE front; all improvements; excellent location; $40. 97 Washington-st., R. 42.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—3256 GROVELAND-av., $75; key at 56 33d-st.; newly decorated, fine condition. Also, 2-story and cellar, all modern improvements. Owner, 223 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—NO. 2618 PRAIRIE-AV.—MODERN brown stone, 13 rooms; d.-r. and k. on parlor floor; possession now. M. ARMY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF 20TH, handsome brick residence, parlors, library, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, 5 chambers, cellar, 2 baths, brick stable, perfect order. Will rent with elegant furniture for $115. Will rent without furniture for $115. R. T. MARTIN, 347 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT—GRAND-BOULEVARD, 3525, 3527, 3529 and 3531 Vincennes-av., modern dwellings, 12 rooms, laundry, bath, storeroom, etc.; kitchen and dining-room on main floor; rent $62.50.
SPAULDING & CO., 184 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3229 FOREST-AV.—2-STORY AND basement brick house in good repair; cheap to good tenant. Inquire owner, 226 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR RENT—3145 GROVELAND-AV.—NEVER less than $60 now $35. 11-room house, awnings, screens, 2 water-closets, hot water on every floor, 2 minute's walk from I. C. R. R. and cable. Apply 3145 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 19 ROOMS AND clothes-presses; pantries, gas-fixtures, shades, screens, good yard, store-room, and cellar in good order; possession immediately; 2457 Prairie-av.; $60 a month.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TWO 2-STORY AND basement stone-front houses, 15 rooms each, 3540 and 3542 Lake-av., near the Douglas station of the Illinois Central; good location for a private boarding-house. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

West Side.

TO RENT—44 S. ANN-ST., 14-ROOM STONE front.....$60.00
338 Washington-blvd., 14-room stone front..... 70.00
168 Monroe-st., 9-room stone front; n. s..... 40.00
105 Warren-av., 10-room stone front, with 2-story brick barn..... 55.00
127 Winchester-av., 10-room frame..... 30.00
109 S. Hoyne-av., 10-room frame and barn..... 35.00
277 S. Morgan-st., 10-room brick..... 30.00
2464 W. Jackson-st., 10-room brick..... 30.00
42 Center-av., 14-room stone front..... 60.00
176 W. Adams-st., 9-room brick..... 45.00
L. J. SWIFT & CO., 231 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 969 W. HARRISON-ST., 12 rooms, stone front modern; also 951, with 9 rooms, stone front, all modern and complete.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

FOR RENT—585 SPAULDING-AV.—A FINE 6-room brick cottage; near Ogden-av. cars and Douglas station C. B. and Q.; only $45; key next door.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—622-624 W. ADAMS-ST., 2-STORY and basement stone-front houses. Inquire at HORTON'S, 650 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—1355 FULTON-ST., 8 ROOM HOUSE and bath, $25. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—938 AND 942 MONROE-ST.; DINING-room and kitchen on parlor floor; houses have every convenience and are in excellent neighborhood; rent low. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—1075 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—NINE rooms, gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc., 50 feet of ground. Inquire at 811 Washington-blvd. or 218 State-st. H. BRANCH.

TO RENT—67 WARREN-AV., SOUTH FRONT, just west of Ashland; fine brick residence of 11 rooms; newly papered and painted; and in first class order.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—830—1220 IRVING-AV., NEAR ADAMS, new and modern 2-story, 7-room brick; elegant order; a bargain. Owner at 824 Adams-st.

TO RENT—54 S. GREEN-ST.—12 ROOM FRAME house, with brick basement; good order. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—709 WEST MONROE-ST.—ELEGANT octagon, stone-front residence, 10 rooms; $50 per month. A. MENDELL, R. 38, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE, 446 Elm-st., n. s., near the Lake Shore drive; ten rooms; possession May 1st; one year lease; choice location. Apply to C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—RARE CHANCE—VERY DESIRAble house at low figure; breaking up housekeeping. 649 Elm-st.

TO RENT—326 RUSH-ST.—MODERN, 9 ROOMS, charming home; $45. SIDNEY W. SEAL, Room 8, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS—LARGE LIST—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS, $60 to $250 per month, 6 or 12 months.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—
A beautiful corner house; every modern convenience; two parlors, dining-room and kitchen on main floor; finished basement; an elegant stand for a doctor. 405 Oakley-av.
Also a 2-story and basement house in first-class order; every convenience. 397 Oakley-av.

TO RENT—308 SOUTH ROBEY-ST.—8 ROOMS, bath, etc., modern brick house, cheap to good tenant. Apply to W. S. HAMMERER, 55 Board of Trade.

TO RENT—$30—STONE FRONT, 9-ROOM house, in fine order. 19 Waverly-place, near Madison-st. ALFRED HERBERT, R. 4, 79 La Salle.

TO RENT—1003 W. HARRISON-ST.—3-STORY frame house with large yard and barn; cheap to good tenant. Inquire owner, 226 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—128 LOOMIS-ST.—STONE-FRONT house in good repair. Inquire owner, 226 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR RENT—10 WARREN-AV., AN ELEGANT 12-room house, 774 West Adams-st., 7-room brick house; $25. EDGAR S. HEATON, 58, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS—LARGE LIST.
FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS
$40 to $100, 6 or 12 months.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—282 CAMPBELL-AV.—TWO NEW houses; papered; all conveniences. Apply at 282 Campbell-av.

TO RENT—ONLY $25 PER MONTH—ELEGANT 8-room new brick houses, modern improvements, on Owasco-st., near California-av.; also 6-room flat at 1136 Adams-st.; $22.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & Co., Southeast cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

297 W. Jackson-st., 2-story and basement, brick, 10 rooms; $30.
507 Washington-blvd., 2-story frame on brick basement, 11 rooms; $30.
91 N. Oakley-av., 2-story brick, 7 rooms; $25.
21 N. Oakley-av., 2-story brick, 7 rooms, $25.
240 Campbell-av., 2-story and basement brick, 7 rooms; $25.
41 Macalister-pl., 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms; $50.
89 N. Ada-st., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms; $27.50.
215 S. Ashland-av., 3-story and basement brick, 12 rooms; $75.
153 S. Lincoln-st., 2-story frame, 7 rooms, $25.
259 Park-av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, $40.
774 W. Madison-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, $30.
311 S. Oakley-av., brick cottage, 5 rooms, $16.67.
182 Walnut-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $25.

North Side.

TO RENT—312 E. INDIANA-ST.—3-STORY AND basement stone front residence of 13 rooms. Will be put in first-class order from top to bottom. An excellent location for a first-class boarding-house. Low rent to responsible party.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—
319 LA SALLE-AV.
Two-story and basement brick house, stone front, with mansard roof; about 15 rooms, with all modern improvements; in best repair, new plumbing, sewerage, and furnace; set of grounds; nice large brick stable, with coachman's room above; a model home; will be rented from May 1.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 68 ST. CLAIR-ST., 11-ROOM house, hardwood finish; private residence.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—
No. 16 Lincoln-av., 10 rooms.
No. 18 Lincoln-av., 9 rooms.
F. A. FRITZ, JR., 79 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR RENT—LARGE, HANDSOME RESIdence, Dearborn-av., near Schiller-st.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2132 CAMPBELL-AV., NEW 8-room house; all conveniences. Apply 2130 Campbell-av.

TO RENT—ONLY $25 PER MONTH—ELEGANT 8-room new brick houses, modern improvements, on Owasco-st., near California-av.; also 6-room flat at 1136 Adams-st.; $22.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & Co., Southeast cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

297 W. Jackson-st., 2-story and basement, brick, 10 rooms; $30.
507 Washington-blvd., 2-story frame on brick basement, 11 rooms; $30.
91 N. Oakley-av., 2-story brick, 7 rooms; $25.
21 N. Oakley-av., 2-story brick, 7 rooms, $25.
240 Campbell-av., 2-story and basement brick, 7 rooms; $25.
41 Macalister-pl., 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms; $50.
89 N. Ada-st., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms; $27.50.
215 S. Ashland-av., 3-story and basement brick, 12 rooms; $75.
153 S. Lincoln-st., 2-story frame, 7 rooms, $25.
259 Park-av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, $40.
774 W. Madison-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, $30.
311 S. Oakley-av., brick cottage, 5 rooms, $16.67.
182 Walnut-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $25.

North Side.

TO RENT—312 E. INDIANA-ST.—3-STORY AND basement stone front residence of 13 rooms. Will be put in first-class order from top to bottom. An excellent location for a first-class boarding-house. Low rent to responsible party.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—
319 LA SALLE-AV.
Two-story and basement brick house, stone front, with mansard roof; about 15 rooms, with all modern improvements; in best repair, new plumbing, sewerage, and furnace; set of grounds; nice large brick stable, with coachman's room above; a model home; will be rented from May 1.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 68 ST. CLAIR-ST., 11-ROOM house, hardwood finish; private residence.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—
No. 16 Lincoln-av., 10 rooms.
No. 18 Lincoln-av., 9 rooms.
F. A. FRITZ, JR., 79 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR RENT—LARGE, HANDSOME RESIdence, Dearborn-av., near Schiller-st.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2132 CAMPBELL-AV.—TWO NEW 8-room house; all conveniences. Apply at 2130 Campbell-av.

TO RENT—ONLY $25 PER MONTH—ELEGANT 8-room new brick houses, modern improvements, on Owasco-st., near California-av.; also 6-room flat at 1136 Adams-st.; $22.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & Co., Southeast cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

297 W. Jackson-st., 2-story and basement, brick, 10 rooms; $30.
507 Washington-blvd., 2-story frame on brick basement, 11 rooms; $30.
91 N. Oakley-av., 2-story brick, 7 rooms; $25.
21 N. Oakley-av., 2-story brick, 7 rooms, $25.
240 Campbell-av., 2-story and basement brick, 7 rooms; $25.
41 Macalister-pl., 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms; $50.
89 N. Ada-st., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms; $27.50.
215 S. Ashland-av., 3-story and basement brick, 12 rooms; $75.
153 S. Lincoln-st., 2-story frame, 7 rooms, $25.
259 Park-av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, $40.
774 W. Madison-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, $30.
311 S. Oakley-av., brick cottage, 5 rooms, $16.67.
182 Walnut-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $25.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.
IN "ALEXANDRA" BLOCK, CORNER BOWEN AND COTTAGE GROVE-AVS.; THE CHEAPEST APARTMENTS ON THE SOUTH SIDE FOR THE SERVICE GIVEN; ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC BELLS, JANITOR AND HOUSEKEEPER'S SERVICE; RANGES AND CLOTHES DRYERS IN KITCHEN; INTERIOR FINISHED IN HARDWOOD; VENETIAN SHADES FOR WINDOWS; LARGE STORE ROOMS; PRICES FROM $25 TO $40 PER MONTH. THEY ARE GOING FAST; EXAMINE AND SECURE ONE BEFORE THEY ARE ALL TAKEN. ON CABLE LINE, NEAR ILL. CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN TRAINS; ALSO
"ARCOLA," 36TH AND 37TH-ST., THE FINE LARGE BUILDING ON THE CORNER, ONE OF THE BEST BUILT IN THE CITY. 4 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES; IN THAT DELIGHTFUL SECTION OF CHICAGO; FURNISHED WITH NICE MANTELS, VENETIAN SHADES, AND EVERY CONVENIENCE. NEAR CABLE AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL TRAINS; FIVE MINUTES' WALK TO SOUTH PARK AND JACKSON PARK; TENANTS ARE BEING TAKEN RAPIDLY; DON'T DELAY IF YOU WISH TO SECURE ONE; JANITOR AT THE BUILDING; PRICES $15 TO $30 PER MONTH.
GRIFFITH & ALLEN, 28 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, REAL ESTATE, LOANS, AND RENTING, 102 WASHINGTON-ST.

FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.

4213 BERKELEY-AV., elegant new stone-front 8 and 9 room apartments, separate furnaces, finished superbly throughout in hardwood.
3538 VERNON-AV., elegant new stone-front building, 7-room flats, all improvements, good light.
3540 Stateline-av., 6 rooms, modern.....$
3547 and 3549 State-st., 5-room apartments in this fine new building; steam heat; janitor service and water free; $20 to.....
2236 and 2238 State-st., nice 5 room apartments; janitor service.....
3240 Cottage Grove-av., second floor, 6-room brick; mantel, bath, hot and cold water, gas-fixtures; in A1 order; rent.....
2207 Calumet-av., brick building, modern improvements; will refit in and arrange to suit tenant.
3229 Wallace-st., 5 and 6 rooms, brick, $12 and $13.

TO RENT—
4252 Cottage Grove-av., 6-room flat, bath and janitor.....$22.00
279 43d-st., 8-room flat, bath and janitor..... 22.00
263 40th-st., 8-room flat, bath and janitor..... 22.00
2207 Indiana-av., middle flat, 4 rooms; $20.
2207 Vernon-av., 6-room flat, $18.
2235 and 2237 Cottage Grove-av., 5-room flats, $20 and $22.50.
3202 to 3208 State-st., 5 room flats, $12 and $13.
3450 Indiana-av., 2d story flat, 6 rooms, $20.
3464 Indiana-av., very desirable 6-room flats; $25 to $27.50.
3535 Prairie-av., 2d story, 6-room flat; $20.

TO RENT—THE ARMOUR FLATS ARE WELL lighted, steam heated, furnished with window shades, janitor service, etc.; finished in natural wood and are kept in first-class order at all times; ready for occupancy May 1st; tenants pay no water rate to pay; we can rent you a new one or one that has been occupied, just as you may select; only a few left on hand, out of 194, and our agent on the ground will show them at any time. Located on 33d, 34th, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sts.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—34 ADISON PARK, 50TH-ST., ELEGANT 5 and 6-room flats, modern, $25.
4257 51st-st., corner of Wallace, flat of 4 rooms, $12; also store, 24x30, $25.
2287 State-st., and 7-room flats, all modern improvements, $18, $20, $40.
4230 St. Lawrence-av., 2-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, newly refitted, $45. Apply to JACKSON & MURPHY, 504 Inter Ocean Building.

TO RENT—3157 FOREST-AV., 1ST FLAT, 6 LARGE light rooms and bath, furnace, hardwood finish; and all conveniences; $30.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES FLATS, N.E. COR. Indiana-av. and 22d-st., flats and suites of 3, 4, and 7 rooms and with baths and all conveniences; first-class elevator and janitor service; rents low; possession at once. Apply at elevator in building or to L. B. HODGES, 101 Washington-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—4 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN M'LENNAN Block, South Park-av. and 31st-st.; $18 to $28; passenger elevator, laundry, janitor service, refrigerators, shades, screens, etc. free. Apply at building.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN "WAHPANSEA," 67 THIRTY-seventh-st., 7-room apartments; large, light rooms, numerous closets, all the appointments of a first-class apartment building, including heating, laundries, janitor service, etc.; rent very low; immediate to Illinois Central and cable cars; $40. J. F. EWING, 75 Thirty-seventh-st., or 36 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—A VERY CHOICE 6-ROOM FLAT IN splendid condition, with modern improvements, gas, screens, awnings, janitor service; convenient to I. C. and cable cars; $25.
J. F. EWING, on premises, or 36 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—204 OAKWOOD-BLVD., ELEGANT 8-room apartment in the finest and most quiet homelike building in the city; steam heat, electric gas lighting, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, grates, front shades, hardwood floors, elegant mantels; all light, airy rooms, well papered.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, 56 35TH-ST., NEAR Douglas monument; 6 rooms and bath, screens, slate mantels, hot and cold water, basement; rent only $35. D. LANDER, 225 Dearborn-st., R. 421. Call between 10 and 12 or 1 to 2 o'clock.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE "HIGHland." Lake-av. and 43d-st., and the "Irving," Lexenwald-av. and 44th-st.; steam heat and every modern thing; the location, finish, and equipment of these new flat buildings are unequaled; only $35 to $60. Agent constantly at the buildings from this date. A. FRENCH, 4230 Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—630 DEARBORN-ST., BETWEEN HARrison and Polk-sts., 6 and 7 room flats; cheap rent. Call on C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—127 35TH-ST., NEAR COTTAGE GROVE-av., 7-room flat; all improvements; rent $20 per month.
129 3543-st., 5-room flat; w. c., bath, etc.; rent $15.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—138 THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—CHOICE apartments; must be rented by May 1; 6 and 7 rooms; bath, laundry, furnace, range, shades, etc.; Open every day.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM MODERN FLAT; NEWLY painted and papered; No. 204 Thirtieth-st. Possession at once. Apply to GEO. S. CRILLY, Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE 5-ROOM FLAT, DEARBORN-ST., near 39th. G 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 1919 WABASH-av.; all improvements; $35. G. S. THOMAS, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—TO 6-ROOM FLATS IN SEAVERNS Building, corner of Wabash-av. and 22d-st.; open Sunday. Apply at 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE 7-ROOM FLAT; ALL OUTSIDE rooms; No. 122 East Eighteenth-st. Apply 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—$30 AND $35—CALL AND SEE them if you want the cheapest for the money; 3455 and 3455 Cottage Grove-av.; 6 large rooms and bath; all outside windows; sewerage, slate washtubs, marble vestibule; no water rent.
D. LAUNDER, 225 Dearborn-st., R. 421.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS IN the "Lenox," 3826 and 3828 Cottage Grove-av; they have ranges, ice-boxes, mantels, speaking tubes; janitor service; carpeted halls; no finer small flats in the city; $16 to $25. HURBANK & CO., 459 Tacoma and 3533 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—145 35TH-ST., ELEGANT MODERN 5-room flat; new building; private entrance; rent $25; near cable and steam cars; equals private house.

West Side.

TO RENT—351 W. ADAMS-ST., 2D FLOOR, 8 rooms.....$35.00
21 to 29 South Carpenter-st., 6 and 7 room flats.....$32.50 and 35.00
54 S. Carpenter-st., 1st floor, 7 rooms..... 32.50
130 W. Congress-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms..... 25.00
407 W. Harrison-st., 7-room flats.....$21.00 to 25.00
1044 W. Jackson-st., 1st floor, 7 rooms..... 30.00
156 W. Madison-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms..... 35.00
54 S. May-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms..... 30.00
18 to 24 Sibley-st., 4 and 5 room flats.....$18.00 to $30.00
1051 Warren-av., 1st floor, 7 rooms..... 35.00
228 Washington-blvd., 1st floor, 6 rooms..... 35.00
L. J. SWIFT & CO., 231 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN AND EIGHT ROOM FLATS in the new buildings, 322 to 346 South Wood-st., $20 TO $30 PER MONTH; OUTSIDE LIGHT AND AIR IN EVERY ROOM. All latest improvements, including clothes-dryers. Come and see them before renting. Janitor service free. Agent always on the ground at 1st flat, 322 S. Wood-st.
FRANK A. SMITH, Room 30, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—518 W. HARRISON-ST., 2D FLAT, SIX rooms and bath, $25. 520 W. Harrison-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms and bath, $25.50. Thoroughly modern, with all the conveniences.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—320 BLUE ISLAND-AV., 4-ROOM FLAT, very desirable; rent $12.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE MASCOUTAH FLATS—CHEERful, cozy, comfortable, convenient, cute, cheap; 6 rooms, 6 closets, fuzy fronts, marble mantels, grates, bath, elegant gas fixtures, freight elevators; every convenience; $25, $27 to $37 to 847 Madison-st. E. L. STEWART, Room 607, 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—352 WEST ADAMS-ST., 514, 516 West Adams-st., extra fine, bath, etc., $35. G. S. THOMAS, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

TO RENT — WASHBURNE-AV., BETWEEN Leavitt and Oakley, pleasant 4 and 5 room flats, with all modern improvements; convenient to Wisconsin Central trains and 12th-st. and Ogden-av. cars; $14. L. W. WINCHESTER, 36 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT FLATS (63) CONgress-st. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS AND HOUSES IN splendid order and in good location near cars; some now and others May 1; $15 to $25.
E. DEMPSTER, 921 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—913 W. MONROE-ST.—FINE UPPER flat, with bath and laundry; good light and large lot; to a small family that wants a choice location this a chance to get a fine flat and cheap. C. R. WILSON, 116 Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—SOME ELEGANT 8-ROOM APARTments at 9 Warren-av.
EDGAR S. HEATON, Room 58, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FLAT OF A 2-STORY, SWELL-front brick and stone house, 167 Rice-st., near W. Chicago-av. and Robey-st.; one block from street-cars; 7 rooms, etc.; all modern improvements; $18.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, 1206 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—193 WINCHESTER-AV., NEAR ADAMS, 7 rooms, first flat, 6 rooms, laundry, etc.; $22.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LARGE 6 AND 7 ROOM flats, handsomely finished; every convenience; splendid neighborhood; rent $25. Call at 1029 Adams.

TO RENT—673 W. HARRISON-ST., NICE FLAT ON A first floor; the whole floor, only $17 a month.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY CHOICE 4, 5, AND 6-room flats; 207 Ogden-av.; see 6 and 7 W. Van Buren-st; price $13 to $23 per month.
BULLOCK BRO., 149 State-st.

TO RENT—1ST AND 2D FLATS, 6 AND 7 ROOMS, $25 and $27.50. JOHN S. THOMAS, 526 Park-av.

TO RENT—74 WARREN-AV.—10-ROOM FLAT, 3d and 3d floor. Inquire lower flat.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.
IN "ALEXANDRA" BLOCK, CORNER BOWEN AND COTTAGE GROVE-AVS.; THE CHEAPEST APARTMENTS ON THE SOUTH SIDE FOR THE SERVICE GIVEN; ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC BELLS, JANITOR AND HOUSEKEEPER'S SERVICE; RANGES AND CLOTHES DRYERS IN KITCHEN; INTERIOR FINISHED IN HARDWOOD; VENETIAN SHADES FOR WINDOWS; LARGE STORE ROOMS; PRICES FROM $25 TO $40 PER MONTH. THEY ARE GOING FAST; EXAMINE AND SECURE ONE BEFORE THEY ARE ALL TAKEN. ON CABLE LINE, NEAR ILL. CENTRAL AND M